THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 Water street,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON,

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

CITY ITEMS.

New and Fashionable Goods.

The casual visitor to White, Orr & Co.'s dry goods establishment, 21 Fifth street, the grand emporium for fashionable and elegant goods of all descriptions, is astonished at the eagerness displayed by the immense crowd of customers continually in attendance to secure their purchases, seemingly fearful that the stock may become exhausted. Such a calamity as an exhausted stock is never known at White, Orr & Co.'s, who have such facilities both in the Eastern and foreign markets as enables them always to be provided with ample stocks of every kind of the most fashionable goods. Some excitement was created among their patrons yesterday, on learning of the receipt of a large stock of Irish linens, which were made to order for Messrs. White, Orr & Co., at the best manufactories in Ireland. This has always been a specialty with this house—its originator, Geo. R. White, Esq., knowing the kinds of linen suited to his own custom, having commenced years ago to import twice a year from the leading Irish manufactories. This feature has been continued, and the stock just received is the semi annual supply. The stock is one of the cheapest and most elegant ever brought here, and embraces shirting linens, pillow linens of all grades, damask napkins and hemstitched cambric handkerchiefs. The stock will be opened for the inspection of the public in a day or two, and we feel sure that it will not fail to meet the expectation of purchasers. We also notice that extensive additions are being made to the stock of cloak, shawl and dress goods, among which we observed some beautiful patterns.

Something for Our City

To be proud of—not on account of architectural adorning, for this it cannot boast, but solely on account of the immense stock and great variety of goods it contains, and the low prices at which they are sold. We refer to the dry goods establishment of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. It is no exaggeration to say that no city in the country can boast a store which kept a superior stock, and we are quite certain that nowhere can goods be bought cheaper. If we examine the reports as given in commercial journals, we shall find a difference in favor of this firm that will surprise us. How it is done, of course, we care not, so long as we know it is fairly done. We do not quote prices, as we know that if we did so we should be discredited by many, but conclude by saying that no one in purchasing, either at wholesale or retail, will act wisely by neglecting to visit this house.

Rush all Day and Rush all Night.

The Rush House, opposite the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has just had some improvements added to it, which make it just the place needed by travelers, and other persons desiring temporary accommodation. Thirty elegant rooms, capable of providing rest to fifty persons, have been furnished in first-class style. There are also two commodious parlors. Then there is the saloon, with meals ready at all hours, and always promptly served by courteous waiters. This makes up a hotel on the European plan, and one equal to a very extensive business. It is the very institution which is needed at the depot, and is resorted to by all who seek the comforts of life. The Saloon is open all day, all night, all Sunday, and is the best hotel within easy reach of the depot. Go to the Rush House for comfort.

Distress from Cold.

The cold weather is now approaching, and there can be no better protection from the cold than a good set of furs. At no house can be found a more full and complete assortment than at the first-class hat, cap and ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. Bear in mind the important fact that goods are sold at less prices than at any other house in the city.

A Word to Our Readers

Who are troubled with dyspepsia. We bid you try Coe's Dyspepsia Cure; it will help you. Constipation, one of the chief causes of ill-health, is complete y cured by the use of the Cure. All diseases of the stomach and bowels, like sick headache, heartburn, cramps, pains or cholic, are controlled instantaneously by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. It is, without doubt, the most wonderful medicine ever discovered. Sold only in Pittsburgh at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Pure Old Rye Whisky

Is beyond a doubt valuable as a medicine, and a good article, to be used as such, should be found in every family. To get the above article, such as you would feel safe in administering to yourself or family, go to McClarran's Drug Store, where great attention is paid to the selection of liquors for medicinal use, including brandies, wines, gin, &c. Remember the place, 85 Market street, near Fifth street

Mourning Goods.

Persons who have lost friends, and desire to go in mourning, are requested to note the very large assortment of full and half mourning goods to be found at Bates & Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street. Many a family would save dollars by giving this firm a call for this class of goods. No. 21 Fifth street, remember.

McFarland's Grove.

The free excursion train for the sale of all the remaining unsold lots in McFarland's Grove, East Liberty, will leave the Pennsylvania Depot at 2 o'clock precisely this afternoon. The sale is made on account of parties in interest, to close the business, and will be absolute and without reserve.

For Sale.

One two story frame dwelling containing seven rooms, situated on Boyle street, Allegheny city. Owner about to leave the city. Inquire at No. 78 Boyle street.

King of Pain—King of Pain.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain—the genuine article sold wholesale and retail at the headquarters, McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, near Fifth street.

Cheap Overcoats.

Only $30 for a fine Beaver or Chinchilla overcoat; also, fine business suits, at Wm. Ladley & Co.'s, No. 52 St. Clair street.

The Daily Commercial

THE METROPOLIS OF THE OIL REGION.

Oil City, the principal town of the great Pennsylvania Oil Region, numbered in 1860 only three hundred inhabitants, and now boasts a population of upwards of ten thousand. During the present year the number of barrels of oil that will be shipped from that city will reach a million and a half thousand, and it is estimated that ten millions of dollars are invested there in the oil traffic, besides five millions of dollars in other branches of trade. During the navigable season twenty steamers ply between the city and Pittsburgh, while the number of flats and barges employed in the oil trade exceeds five hundred. Fifteen hundred two-horse teams are engaged in hauling oil from Oil Creek to the city, and the number of men employed in teaming and boating is three thousand five hundred. Seven railroads will centre at Oil City, one being now finished, four being rapidly constructed, and the surveys are being made for the other two While the banking facilities of the town have not been adequate, the city boasts of two banks of issue, with an aggregate capital of $300,000. There are also a Savings Bank and a banking house in the town. The Oil City *Register*, after enumerating some of the advantages of the place which offer peculiar inducements to capitalists, concludes a lengthy article as follows:

In not speculating that built our city, it was necessity. It is located in just the right spot, and is not a mushroom town built in a day, to catch greenhorns. The place has superior business facilities to all who wish to make profitable and legitimate investments. The land is good for oil productions, as well as for all other purposes. The amount of daily produce on within our borough limits is one hundred and fifty barrels. We should be untrue to our duty did we not warn the general public to look well before they invest their money in projected towns professing to combine all the necessary requisites for the centre of business of the Oil Region, and of projected railroads over our mountains instead of the natural courses of the streams. Those stock companies will be formed, with millions of dollars of capital stock, and an array of the names of large capitalists, with agents in every town, with their circulars, organs, and no pains spared, to carry out their schemes, is a fact beyond persuvenature. The experience of the thousands of sufferers by the many bogus oil companies, should teach our people wisdom. It may be that these companies will guarantee a large per cent. on all the stock paid in. When we are taken into consideration that the Government is paying 7-30 per cent. in gold, for all the money they use, and that bonds are now selling at $1 60, this rate of interest is not sufficiently liberal to procure the investment of all the capital possible in the Oil Region, but we should be pleased to see it paid. It would be a legitimate and profitable investment. It would be a safety for the benefit of the parties investing, and not solely for the benefit of those having lands to sell. Foundations of a large city are formed, and the lands are destined to be the parties investing, and not solely for the benefit of those having lands to sell. Foundations of a large city are formed, and the lands are destined to be the parties investing, and not solely for the benefit of those having lands to sell. Foundations of a large city are formed, and the business is as exhibited at this point. Town sites will be laid out in the immediate vicinity, and no palms spared to sell the lots. Roads will finally be built at this, the natural position, combining all the requirements. It is folly to start a new capital and industry in the commencement of new places, and combining as favorable advantages, when by the concentration of these, a large business centre can at once be built up.

We are willing that our city should stand upon its merits alone. We do not propose to force these upon the business public. They are apparent, and all we ask is, that parties wishing to make investments will call on the premises and view the ground before investing their money in the doubtful speculations that are waged upon them by parties who have only a purpose to sell their lands at high prices, regardless of the permanent prosperity of the Venango oil regions.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1865. NO. 38.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Thomas on the Retired List.

FEDERAL TROOPS WANTED IN GEORGIA.

More National Banks Authorized.

COTTON RAISED IN ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to Pitsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 23.

Wishes to Retire.

Adjutant General Thomas intends to ask to be placed on the retired list, and to make his future home on a cotton plantation in Louisiana.

Troops Wanted in Georgia.

Information has been received here that Governor Johnson, of Georgia, is opposed to the withdrawal of the Federal forces from that State, on the ground that their presence is necessary to the preservation of good order.

Appointment.

Judge L. W. Potter, of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, to-day received the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth district of that State, to take effect December 1st.

Absent Without Leave.

Maj. Martin Wood, Second Wisconsin cavalry, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for absence without leave, is notified by the Adjutant General that he will stand dismissed the service unless, within fifteen days from this date, he makes satisfactory defense to the charge against him.

National Banks Authorized.

Seven national banks were authorized by the treasury, last week, to commence operations. Among them are the following: First, Vinton, Iowa, capital fifty thousand dollars; National Savings Bank, Wheeling, W. Va., $100,000; First Chickopee, Wisconsin, $50,000. The above are banks just organized upon applications filed and approved prior to July first, and which were delayed for various causes. Another national bank has also been organized at Mobile, Ala., with a capital of $202,000.

Major General Alexander McDowell Cook has resigned his commission in the army.

Gen. Schoefl is here on a short visit.

The returns of the Assessor of the Thirteenth District of Illinois, in reply to the cotton manufacturing circular of the Commissioner of Agriculture, show that several thousand bales of cotton, grown in the district, will be shipped from that district the present season.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FURTHER EFFECTS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOMBSHELL.

Worth's Chances for the Governorship.

Special Dispatch to Pitsburgh Commercial.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 20, *via* } WASHINGTON, October 23. }

As the smoke clears away after the great explosion caused by the President's telegram, it begins to appears that it has not affected the chances of Mr. Worth for the Governorship, as had been hoped and expected by the Holden party. It also appears that aside from the fact that which dealed the payment of the Confederate debt, many of the strong Union men of the State have concluded to support Mr. Worth on account of his having a fair record as a Union man, while they have always considered the first appointment of Holden as a fraud upon the Union citizens of the State. The final repudiation of the war debt will cause Mr. Worth to run alone upon a Union ticket, and opposed to a man who, having been an earnest and fierce supporter of secession for ten years before the war, cannot claim or secure the confidence of the people.

This morning the delegates started for their homes, and the opinion at the breaking up of the Convention is universal that the events of the last few days have greatly impaired, if they have not altogether destroyed Holden's chances for Governor.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Collision on the New York and New Haven Railroad—Several Persons Injured.

NEW HAVEN, CONN, October 23.—The *Journal* to-day says: Last night a construction train on the New York and New Haven Railroad came in collision with a milk train on the Danbery and Norwalk Railroad. Two passenger cars of the latter train were smashed, and both engines demolished. A hatter from Bethel, named Hurlbut, was killed. Mr. Parsons, conductor of the milk train, was badly hurt. The engineer, Mr. Mansfield, of the New York and New Haven Railroad, who was on the milk train, was also injured, but not dangerously. Mr. Mansfield, formerly of this city, resided at New Haven, Hebron T. Douglas, Mr. Daily, John Dorland, and some others, in all estimated by some at thirty, and by others at fifteen, were injured.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Moral Condition of the State—Prevalence of Idleness and Intemperance.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, traveling through North Carolina says: The labor system of the State is not so badly disarranged as that in South Carolina, but all is terribly demoralized. One sees more white men in certain trades there, almost given up to negroes here, but he also states that negroes are in trades here from which they are excluded in the North. The number of grown men and middle-aged men, who have no business but lounging and whisky drinking, is much greater in this State than in South Carolina. It is the complaint of the papers in all sections of the State, that there never before were so many idle men, vagrants, consumers, non-producers, and non-taxpayers. The chief pity is that they seem to have no desire for work.

Our Relations with China.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The approaching change in our relations with China is discussed with earnestness by the Shanghai correspondent of the London *Times* states that hitherto the American National representatives have been treated with ill-concealed dislike and in some instances with contempt. He attributes this fact partly to the absence of an American fleet in Chinese waters, and partly to the habit of making Consuls out of missionaries. Now that the United States is on the road to China, an extraordinary change is anticipated in the mutual diplomatic relations of the two countries. The *Times* speculates whether this fleet should be sent, and whether a fleet will not be of a hostile character. The American citizen Burgevine, for whose restoration an impertinent demand was made by the United States Consul, is believed to have been either starved or executed. The Liverpool *Post* believes that in future English chances in China will be considerably affected by American rivalry.

A Warning from the Mexican Republic.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Official documents from members and agents of the Government of the Republic of Mexico are published this morning, protesting against the imperial invasion of that country, and warning citizens of the United States, as well as other countries, against the policy of the grants made to them by Maximilian of railroad, telegraph, mining, and other internal improvement monopolies.

Whereabouts of Prominent Rebels.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The *Herald* says: The rebel General Gardner, late the agent of New Orleans and Mobile banking houses. The rebel General Gideon J. Pillow is in this city. Longfellow Marshall has begun the practice of law in New Orleans. Peter Wilkes, ex-rebel Congressman from Missouri, is prospecting in Chihuehua, Mexico. Gen. Bragg, formerly Chief of Staff, is employed in the New Orleans office of the Commercial Express Co.

The Recent Earthquake in California.

NEW YORK, October 23.—A dispatch from J. A. Donahoe, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, to A. A. Low, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, says the effects of the earthquake shock on the 8th inst. were very slight, doing no damage of moment, and that there has been no interruption of business.

The Late Fire at Belfast, Me.

BELFAST, ME., October 23.—A large subscription has been taken here for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire. The Insurance Companies have adjusted nearly all their losses.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

Correspondence between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell.

Ravages on American Commerce.

PROPOSALS FOR A COMMISSION.

Continuance of Fenian Arrests

Arrears of Confederate Loan to be Funded.

WIRZ SAID TO BE A SWISS FORGER.

Parallel Drawn between Ireland and Poland.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FARTHER POINT, October 23.—The Hibernia, from Liverpool on the 12th, and from Londonderry on the 13th, arrived off this point, with news five days later.

A correspondence between Mr. Adams, the American Minister, and Earl Russel, relative to the response of England for the ravages committed upon American commerce by rebel pirates fitted out in England, had taken place. Earl Russell repudiates all liabilities and refuses all arbitration. The papers generally comment on the correspondence. The *Times* can hardly doubt that the proposal for a commission will ultimately be accepted, and says it is the best if not the only solution, and the candid and friendly tone of the argument between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, justifies the expectation. Other Journals hope for an amicable solution.

LONDON, October 13.—A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has authorized an increase of capital by 100,000 shares of five pounds each.

FARTHER POINT, October 23.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 12th *via* Londonderry on the 13th inst., arrived off this point, *en route* to Quebec, at six o'clock this morning. The following summary is made up by the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained, which is five days later.

The Hibernian has forty-seven cabin and four hundred and twenty-seven steerage passenger. The steamship Helvetia left Liverpool for New York simultaneously with the Hibernian. The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th inst. The steamship Germania, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 12th inst. The steamship City of Boston, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst. The steamship Damascus, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 11th inst. The steamship Erin, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst.

The diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Adams, American Minister, and Earl Russell, is published in the London *Gazette* of the 11th. Throughout the land, it is admitted, many of the church society we represent, through the benign doctrines and influences of the christian religion, to add much strength to the administration of the Government, and to diffuse those christian and patriotic principles which constitute the true life and moral glory of nations. We cannot but feel that God, the friend of Washington and the God of A. Lincoln, whom the nation profoundly believe were aided and guided by God in their respective works, the to found in the United States of America institutions, to direct, uphold and bless you in the administration of the Government, and enable you to restore the Union and reconstruct laws to reconstruct and re-establish our civil institutions, the only foundation of righteousness, and so receive the crowning act of perpetual blessing of Almighty God, and our precious inheritance of liberty and religion transmitted to coming generations.

The reply of Earl Russell is dated May 4th. He says that the insurgents become belligerents on the ground, solely by reason of the facilities furnished in Her Majesty's ports for them to do so. He complains of the secret sympathy of Her Majesty's officers in the port of Liverpool, and of the hostility after the information which he supplied respecting the Alabama, it was by the flagrant negligence of Her Majesty's Board of Customs that this vessel built, fitted out and armed for war purposes, was suffered to depart from Liverpool.

An interval of three months expired between the above letter and Earl Russell's reply to it, in which time Mr. Adams had to submit to the course of Her Majesty's Government in recognizing the belligerents, and reasons are given by them that there was extraordinary delaying orders to exclude from British ports vessels of war partly fitted up in the United Kindom. A very important point is referred to in this letter. Earl Russell refers to the statement made by Mr. Adams in 1863, as to the Government of Washington being ready to refer these disputes to arbitration. Earl Russell declines this offer, and says it is a question, in the first place, whether the Queen's Government have acted in good faith in maintaining their neutrality; and in the second place, and if such are the law officers of the Crown have correctly interpreted a British statute. Earl Russell continues: The Queen's Government can refer neither of these questions to arbitration. The words used by him are as follows: Her Majesty's Government is the sole guardian of their own honor. They cannot admit that they have acted with bad faith in maintaining the hereditarality they professed. The law officers of the crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British statute than any foreign government can be presumed to be. Her Majesty's government must therefore decline to make reparation and compensation for captures made by the Alabama, or for any of the acts of that vessel. Her Majesty's Government conceive that if they were to act otherwise, they would endanger the tranquility of the United States. Her Majesty's Government are, however, ready to consent to the appointing of a committee of eight, to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, which the two powers shall agree to refer to the commissioners.

The reply of Mr. Adams is dated on the 10th of August, and in it he very severely criticises Mr. Adams considers that there is now no dispute as to the fact that the recognition of the South as belligerents, was such an act as was never done before by one nation towards another in a state of amity. He charges the British Government with having acted without knowledge, and upon mere assumption, in declaring that overwhelming evidences of the blockade of the Southern ports was imperfect. The blockade, he says, was the consequence, not the cause of belligerency. He thinks that the only excuse for the British Government is that its conduct was precipitate. He then intimates that if the doctrines and practices of the British Government are sanctioned by that wisdom which comes from above,

Rev. B. F. Morris, the pastor, in his address, said: In common with all the churches of this city and throughout the land, it is a part of the church society we represent, through the benign doctrines and influences of the christian religion, to add much strength to the administration of the Government, and to diffuse those christian and patriotic principles which constitute the true life and moral glory of nations. We cannot but feel that God, the friend of Washington and the God of A. Lincoln, whom the nation profoundly believe were aided and guided by God in their respective works, the to found in the United States of America institutions, to direct, uphold and bless you in the administration of the Government, and enable you to restore the Union and reconstruct laws to reconstruct and re-establish our civil institutions, the only foundation of righteousness, and so receive the crowning act of perpetual blessing of Almighty God, and our precious inheritance of liberty and religion transmitted to coming generations.

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The *Journal de St. Petersburg* draws a parallel between Ireland and Poland. The London *Times* emphatically denies the truth of the parallel, and points out that there is an essential difference in the condition of the two countries. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* also congratulates the Washington Government on the rapid reconstruction of the Southern States, and points out that the Russian Government was always in favor of the maintenance of the Union.

CHINA, September 5.—A successful revolt is reported in Western Tartary. The provinces of Ili has been wrested from the Celestial Empire. Nizanfer has seized three cities, and it is reported that he has retterated that Hivigevine was drowned.

In tea there is a declining tendency.

LATE WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Findings of the Wirz Commission—The Rebel Ram Stonewall—The New Loan All Taken—A Deputation of Churchmen Wait on the President—They Request that a National Thanksgiving Day be Set Apart—Pardons.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The Wirz military commission were deliberating upon the testimony, which fills several thousand legal cap pages. It is supposed they will make up their findings by Wednesday.

The steamers Rhode Island and Hornet left here for Indianola, Texas, to bring to Boston the rebel ram Stonewall.

It is believed that the amount of $50,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, as recently advertised by the Secretary of the treasury, will be taken up by the conversion of compound interest notes and other interest bearing securities.

A deputation of Congregationalists, consisting of the pastor and sixteen members of the new church recently organized in this city, called upon President Johnson to-day, in pursuance of resolutions recently adopted by that body, and expressed to him the respectful wish that he will appoint Thursday next, the thirtieth day of November next, the day usually observed annually by most of the States of the Union as a day of National thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for His goodness unto us as a nation, and especially for the suppression of the recent rebellion, for the restoration of authority, for the blessings of war, and for the restoration of peace within all our borders, and to offer devout supplication that he still would keep us as He has done in all our national history, as under His manifest divine guardianship, and inspire all our rulers and people to deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before him, and tendering to President Johnson the prayers, sympathy and support of the whole body of our citizens, and the guidance in the high and solemn duties which Providence has devolved upon him, he sustained by the counsels, and guided by that wisdom which comes from above.

Rev. B. F. Morris, the pastor, in his address, said: In common with all the churches of this city and throughout the land, it is a part of the church society we represent, through the benign doctrines and influences of the christian religion, to add much strength to the administration of the Government, and to diffuse those christian and patriotic principles which constitute the true life and moral glory of nations. We cannot but feel that God, the friend of Washington and the God of A. Lincoln, whom the nation profoundly believe were aided and guided by God in their respective works, the to found in the United States of America institutions, to direct, uphold and bless you in the administration of the Government, and enable you to restore the Union and reconstruct laws to reconstruct and re-establish our civil institutions, the only foundation of righteousness, and so receive the crowning act of perpetual blessing of Almighty God, and our precious inheritance of liberty and religion transmitted to coming generations.

The President replied that whatever he could say on this occasion, must necessarily be a recapitulation of what he had previously uttered. He, however, tendered his profound thanks for the kindness shown the church and the society, and remarked that he should be guided by the same principles of right and justice that had hitherto publicly declared, and which lay at the foundation of all good Governments, and of which religion constituted a vital and important part. He should exert himself to the utmost to turn the political tides into such channels as would be best calculated to preserve our honor and the national integrity.

The members of the Commission were individually introduced to the President, and after a short time spent in conversation they retired.

There was a large crowd of visitors at the Executive mansion to-day. Ex-Senator Pierre Soule had a private interview with the President this morning. Gen. Halleck was also an hour. General Dick Taylor was in the ante room waiting to see the President. A notice was posted giving a list of persons whose pardons were ready for delivery at the State Department. Among them were Wm. C. P. and Robert J. Breckinridge and W. Bullock, of Kentucky.

FROM HAVANA.

Late Mexican News—Proclamation from Maximilian—The Departure of Juarez Noticed—Stringent Policy to be Adopted towards Liberals still in Arms—Occurrences in Guadalajara—Arrival of a new Minister of Finance from France—The Cholera at Havana.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The steamer Liberty brings Havana dates to the 18th.

Mexican advices from Vera Cruz to the 15th had been received at Havana. Maximilian had issued a proclamation, dated the 20 instant, officially announcing the departure of Juarez from Mexican territory, and saying that the cause which Juarez has sustained with so much vigor and energy has become extinguished, not only to national will, but according to the same law that this leader invoked in support of his ends, and that even the brigandage into which he has degenerated was abandoned by the departure of their chief from his native territory. The Emperor, adds, however, is convinced that disorder were still kept up by several misguided leaders, but that the Government, strong in its power, would be indefatigable in its punishment.

He also issued a decree, dated the 3d, containing most vigorous measures against the parties in arms and those aiding them. They are to be tried in court martial, and, if convicted, executed within twenty-four hours.

Important events had occurred in Guadalajara, but no particulars further than that public order was fully restored. Sepulveda is going to lower California to bring that part of Mexico under the sway of the Empire.

M. Manglais, the new Minister of Finance sent by Louis Napoleon, arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 11th, and at once left for the Capital.

Maximilian is to make his voyage to Yucatan in November.

The Spanish vessels are put under close observation at Havana, in fear of bringing in the cholera. It was rumored that the disease had occurred but the report was very doubtful.

Inauguration of the Soldiers' and Sailor's Fair in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—The great fair in aid of the soldiers and sailors was inaugurated to-night at the Academy of Music. The interior was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The ceremonies were witnessed by an immense concourse, including Gens. Grant, Meade, and Admiral Farragut. Gen. Meade delivered an address, and Gen. Grant then addressed the audience from heart and liberal hand. The exhibition commences to-morrow.

The Mexican Flag Cheered by a Regiment of New York Militia.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The Eighth New York Militia, after inspection to-day, proceeded down Broadway to the agency of the loan for the Mexican Republican Government, where they paraded and remained for a time with the Stars and Stripes, and Mexican flags, which were floating side by side, and cheered enthusiastically for Mexico, Juarez, and republican institutions.

Woolen Mill Destroyed by Fire.

HAMILTON, OHIO, October 23.—The new woolen factory of Shuler & Benninghoffer was entirely destroyed this afternoon. The fire was set by an incendiary. The loss is about $40,000; insured for $20,000.

Seat to Prison.

NEW YORK, October 23.—August Adolph Voightman, of the Prussian Railroad, who came to this city last year with a considerable amount of money which belonged to the Berlin and Hamburg Railroad, who went to Chicago and proposed to establish himself in business, has been sent to prison for eight years in Prussia.

Death of Rev. Dr. Dwight.

BOSTON, October 23.—Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Dwight, long regarded as one of the ablest Congregationalist clergymen in New England, died at Andover yesterday, aged seventy-one years.

John Mitchell not yet Released.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 23.—John Mitchell has not been released, but is still here, a prisoner.

CITY MATTERS.

THE GRINDER POISONING CASE.

Arraignment of the Prisoner.

HER DEMEANOR IN COURT.

Empannelling a Jury---Forty Talesmen Required.

The Case Opened by District Attorney Kirkpatrick.

Yesterday morning the Court of Oyêr and Terminer met at 10 o'clock, Judges Sterrett, Stowe, and Brown on the bench. Upon the opening of Court, District Attorney Kirkpatrick moved that the case of Mrs. Martha Grinder, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Mary C. Caruthers, by the administration of poison in August last, be taken up. The readers of the COMMERCIAL are familiar with the facts in the case, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. The indictment, returned by the Grand Jury on the 15th instant, charges, in technical form, Mrs. Grinder with wilful, deliberate murder—that she did mix and mingle certain deadly poisons, called arsenic and antimony, in certain wholesome food and drink and salutary medicines, which had been, at various times between the 27th of June and the 1st day of August 1865, inclusive, administered to Mrs. Caruthers.

At half past ten o'clock Mrs. Grinder was brought into Court, and placed in the prisoner's box. She was dressed in a dark brown merino dress, black and white plaid shawl, neat black crape bonnet of the latest fashion, and was heavily veiled. She appeared to be in excellent spirits, and was quite calm and collected.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., one of the counsel for Mrs. Grinder, stated that owing to the absence of material witnesses for the defense, he would be under the necessity of asking for a continuance of the case until the December term. An affidavit was prepared, which was subscribed to by Mrs. Grinder, affirming that she was not prepared for the trial; that owing to her incarceration in jail and a want of means, she had been unable to procure the attendance of witnesses without the jurisdiction of the Court; that she could not, in consequence of the public clamor and the extraordinary publications of the press, obtain an impartial trial, and had counsel other counsel, whom she desired to be present, was absent.

Mr. Marshall said that the prisoner was surrounded by a public excitement and clamor, such as had never been witnessed in this county, except perhaps on the occasion of the Fife and Jones homicide. The articles in the newspapers were most extraordinary in their nature, and had so excited the public mind that an impartial trial could not be had at this time. No one could live in this excited community and not be inflamed against the prisoner, in so terrible a light had the allegations against her been presented. The affidavit had been made in good faith, and he believed it would be sustained.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that as the names of the witnesses were not given in the affidavit, it did not come within the rule of law.

Mr. Marshall said that two of the witnesses alluded to resided in Louisville, Kentucky, and one in Indiana, and one in Beaver county.

Mr. Kirkpatrick asked who was responsible for the destruction of said witnesses by the court, the community, nor the press. The Commonwealth was prepared to proceed with the trial, and the thought of putting it off could be gained by any of a few weeks.

Judge Sterrett said that the Court, with the exception of Judge Stowe, were of the opinion that the grounds upon which a continuance was asked were insufficient, and the Court therefore proceed.

The prisoner was then ordered to stand up, when Sheriff Stewart read the indictment charging her with the murder of Mrs. Caruthers. Upon being asked, "How did you plead to the indictment?" Martha Grinder, how say you—guilty or not guilty?" Mrs. Grinder replied in a clear, distinct voice—"Not guilty, Judge, I am not guilty."

The formal portion of the arraignment was then proceeded with, after which the empannelling of a jury was commenced. As the jurors were called to the bar, Mrs. Grinder, who sat in the upper left hand corner, took upon the juror. To each challenged by counsel for the defense then inquired of the jury whether or not they had formed an opinion in the case, and whether they could render a verdict in accordance with the evidence, uninfluenced by any opinion they might have formed, and without fear, favor, affection or prejudice, and whether they had any conscientious scruples in regard to capital punishment. Challenged peremptorily by the defense, unless for cause. Challenged for cause by the prosecution, unless the juror replied in the negative to the challenge was not satisfied.

The District Attorney then asked the juror whether he had any conscientious scruples in rendering a verdict, the consequences of which might be death. If not, the juror would be challenged peremptorily.

Henry Fenn, had formed an opinion which would influence his verdict. Challenged peremptorily by defense.

George Keesel had formed an opinion, and could not render a verdict in accordance with the law and testimony. Challenged for cause.

John Hogg had formed an opinion, and was not opposed to capital punishment. Challenged peremptorily.

John Leighton had formed an opinion in the case, which would not interfere with him in rendering a verdict in accordance with the law and testimony.

Peter Fetterhoff had formed an opinion in regard to the case; could not render a verdict in accordance with the evidence unbiassed by his previous opinion. Challenged peremptorily.

J. R. Woldin had formed and expressed an opinion in regard to the case; had no conscientious scruples in regard to capital punishment. Challenged by defense, but could not render a verdict uninfluenced by this opinion. Peremptorily challenged.

Wm. Cowan had formed and expressed an opinion in the case; had no conscientious scruples in regard to capital punishment. Challenged by defense.

David Sherrard had formed an opinion in the case; had no conscientious scruples in regard to capital punishment. Sworn.

Andrew Jackson had formed an opinion, and did not think he could render a verdict in accordance with the evidence and the law and testimony. Challenged.

Nathaniel Porter, who had been previously called, and objected to by the defense, was again called. He stated that he had formed an opinion, and had no conscientious scruples in regard to capital punishment, but had no settled convictions against rendering a verdict, the result of which might be death. He had formed and expressed no opinion. The defense objected to the challenge on the ground that the juror had said he had formed an opinion, but the prisoner was sworn.

The panel having been exhausted, and only seven jurors empannelled, the Court ordered the Sheriff to summon forty persons, which were procured by the Sheriff from among the spectators.

George Redcliffe had not formed an opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; had no conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment. Challenged.

R. W. Ramsey had not formed an opinion in regard to the case, but it would not interfere with him in rendering a verdict in accordance with the evidence. Challenged peremptorily by defense.

Patrick Murphy had expressed an opinion about the case; could render a verdict in accordance with the law and testimony. Challenged by defense.

John B. White had formed an opinion, which might not influence his verdict. Challenged peremptorily by defense.

Wm. Wall had formed an opinion, which would not decline his mind for or against the prisoner. Challenged by defense.

John Baird had expressed an opinion, but thought he could render a verdict in accordance with the law and testimony. Challenged by defense.

James Ramsay had formed an opinion in the case, which would require testimony to remove. Challenged by defense.

W. G. Alexander had formed an opinion in the case from reading the newspapers, which would not interfere with his rendering a verdict in accordance with the law and testimony. Peremptorily challenged.

George Singer, Sr., had formed an opinion. Thought he could not render a verdict in accordance with the law and testimony. Challenged for cause.

George Cochran believed that an opinion which he had formed would interfere with him rendering a verdict in accordance with the law and testimony. Challenged for cause.

John Bensely was on one of the Coroner's jury, and had formed an opinion. Challenged for cause, and objection sustained by the Court.

Wm. Binck had not formed any opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; was not opposed to capital punishment. Challenged by defense.

Elias Radcliffe had formed a slight opinion in the case, but it would not interfere with him in rendering a verdict in accordance with the law and evidence. Challenged peremptorily.

John R. Jack had not formed an opinion; was not opposed to capital punishment. Sworn.

Hugh Hammond had formed an opinion, which would interfere with him in rendering a verdict in accordance with the law and testimony. Challenged.

John Miller had not formed any opinion in the case; was not opposed to capital punishment. He was then sworn.

William Miller had formed an opinion, which he thought would interfere with him in rendering an unbiased verdict. Peremptorily challenged.

The panel having been exhausted, and only ten jurors sworn, the Court ordered another special *venire* of twenty persons, which was procured by the Sheriff.

James Graham had next formed an opinion in the case; had no conscientious scruples in regard to capital punishment. Sworn.

Wm. Ward had read the testimony adduced before Coroner's jury, but had formed no opinion; was opposed to capital punishment; would not be on a jury that would give a verdict to hang any one. Challenged for cause.

Bern

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1865.

THE TEST OATH.

The oath prescribed by the last Congress, which every member must take, was a wise and necessary provision. Its object was, and, adhered to, its effect will be, to exclude from Congress all who have aided or in any manner actively sympathized with the rebellion, and to admit to seats only those who have never ceased to be true Union men. The oath is for all the members of both houses; it lays down all the members of both houses; it lays down an impartial rule, which is as essential now as it was deemed to be when it was created. It has exerted a healthful influence in preventing from running for Congress men who, if elected, could not take the oath; though, in some cases, could not take the oath; though, in some cases, candidates have been elected who avowedly cannot take it.

The fact that men who cannot take the oath have persisted in running, authorizes the inference that the expectation exists that Congress will make an exception in their favor. On what ground this expectation rests we cannot conceive. It is true that the Democratic party, in and out of Congress, would do away with the oath,—and it may be there are scattering Republican members who are in favor of relaxing the wholesome rule; but we have no idea that the loyal barrier will be broken down, or one word of the oath changed.

Wherever there has been an expression which has seemed to indicate the views of the Administration, it has always been in favor of letting the oath stand. In Virginia the folly of electing men who cannot take it, has been repeatedly and forcibly set before the people, and apparently by authority emanating from the President himself,—and we are prepared to believe that on this there exists as much fixedness of purpose as on any point of the Administration's policy.

The question whether the oath shall stand as it is, Congress alone will decide. It peculiarly belongs to it, in determining the qualification of members,—and even if there existed the disposition, there exists no right or power to interfere with its action.

We do not doubt that on this, as on the policy of the Administration generally, there will be perfect harmony between Congress and the President. Men not loyal must wait till they become so,—only those who have never been disloyal should be permitted to take seats in Congress,—and this will be determined by the test oath.

RECONSTRUCTION, A SEQUEL TO THE WAR.

There has been some objection raised to the term reconstruction, as applied to the process by which the members of the Federal Union, which have been in a state of insurrection, are to be reinstated in the enjoyment of privileges and the performance of functions, which have been suspended during the insurrection. The term, however, is of little consequence, except as suggesting possibly, difficulties and objections in the way of the process. The object contemplated, namely, the restoration to position and functional operation, of the several States which have been in rebellion, is free from all objection. It was, in avowal and in fact, the sole end and design of the war as prosecuted by the United States Government. It was to prevent a separate and independent Government springing up within the domain of the United States. It was not to secure the tenure of a number of independent territories.

When the war arms closed, it closed on the terms which had been held out, conspicuously, and done in the view of the insurgents from the first appearance of the United States forces confronting them—that is, unconditional surrender. No other terms could be proposed to an insurrection. All attempts to evade these by proffers of negotiation were promptly and uniformly disregarded. Commissioners from the Confederacy, and political parties in the North favoring the same views, were equally ignored. The terms were, at last, submitted to. The armed rebellion, the only power ever recognized by the Government, surrendered. No treaty was made, none could be made, none was needed, there was nothing to treat with. An intranational war, which this insurrection had become by its magnitude, is in this respect different from an international one. There is no detail of conditions. All are included in the unconditional submission to the United States Government. The transaction is its own ratification. The rebels, laying down their arms, immediately assume a new position in the eyes of the Government. They appear in the attitude of submission, with the inquiry, as it were, on their lips, what have we to do next? The answer is obvious. Return to your duty; having ceased to do evil, now resume your positions, obligations and immunities as good citizens of the United States and of your several Commonwealths.

To assist in the accomplishment of this work, and to secure its being well and safely done, the United States Government has a function to perform. The aim is the same that controlled the war—viz: the integrity of the Union. The means are varied in adaptation to the altered phase of the case. The rebellion has produced immense discords in the republic. The rebellion has been crushed, but the discords have now to be attended to. They exist in the States lately in insurrection. The remedial measures must be applied there. The functions of the United States Government, which have been employed in the war are now with equal propriety, in accordance with its obligations, employed to rectify the disorder produced by the war and to restore the Southern States to their normal condition as members of the Federal Union. Law, with its sanctions, is the instrumentality employed. The only difference is, that as the voluntary obedience to law gains ground among the late insurgents, the amount of force is diminished, because it becomes less necessary. The prodigious power of the Government was brought necessarily into requisition, to meet the armed force of the insurrection. As law receives, from the rebels, more of voluntary acquiescence, force is proportionally withdrawn.

This, as we understand it, is the basis on which the policy of the Government rests, and by its wise use, the grand view of the war measures, the restoration of unity, peace and prosperity to the country, is in the way of being speedily and safely attained. The leaders of the insurrection are ignored, as a power, as they have all along been, the armed rebels with which alone our Government have treated and in their own way, have been beaten, and now the resumption measures are conducted with reference only to the people.

The only objections to the policy have been grounded, honestly, we have no doubt, on an apprehension of the renewal of secession schemes, or on fears of the re-establishment of slavery in some form, or on concern lest the emancipated slaves should be wronged out of the benefits of freedom, or an alarm lest political combinations should spring up between disloyal elements in the South and the North, that would be dangerous in their strength and character, to the interests of the country. To make no undue account of the disavowals and the formal and public pledges of the Southern people to the contrary, it is evident that the power of the Government is employed, as well as its wisdom, in eliminating all secession tendencies and in securing to the emancipated people all rights and privileges implied in their emancipation. And further, the acquiescence of the Southern people in these measures is as general and spontaneous as could reasonably be expected, for the time that they have been before them. As to the future array of parties, it must be left to the intelligence and patriotism of the people to regulate. Disloyalty is a hard road to travel, as both these have learned from experience, and it is doubtful whether any body will be disposed soon to try it again.

THE REMEDY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I was pleased to see the article on the "House Famine," in your paper of the 20th. We want discussion to bring out plans for remedying the great "House Famine" of our cities; and believing in candid criticism to perfect these plans, I desire to mention some objections to that proposed in the article above mentioned.

The first and most serious, in my estimation, is that I see no immediate relief in the suggestions. In referring this question to the Board of Trade, (which is very proper, as their action might be of great service, if they act promptly,) and waiting for the appointing a committee to select land a few miles from the city, which might require the building of a railroad as suggested, with no convenient supply of water, without streets or grading, and other conveniences, which it might take years to make equal to what is ready at our hands in other places, will defer the needed relief indefinitely.

Second—Nine-tenths of those needing houses to-day are engaged in business that does not allow of their living in the country, or for other reasons do not wish to live in the country, while many would gain largely by a walk of a mile to their business every day, especially those who are confined to offices or stores all day, if they only lived within walking distance of their business.

Third—Building on lots thirty feet in width does not allow of an economical plan, so essential to secure the needed capital, and which the writer refers to in the eastern cities, while the surrounding the small park, or breathing room as it is styled, with only the back yards of a large number of dwellings, it might become the receptacle of offal, and be anything but the pleasant place it was designed for.

With time, and the spirit of improvement, I hope to see the beautiful country surrounding our cities occupied with suburban residences, made accessible by easy grades and fine roads for driving, by the triumphs of engineering skill, but until then let us fill up the eligible building sites in our cities with the houses so much needed and where the buildings, with water, gas, and other conveniences, will cost much less than anywhere else.

Your correspondent thinks one or two hundred houses a small matter, which is an error. They can be built in less than one year, and would be a great relief to our community, and furnish a precedent for other and larger enterprises of the same kind.

The Association and plan proposed by "Tenant" in the daily papers, is meeting with many and favorable responses from those who need houses, and who are willing to take stock in the enterprise, and in my estimation it is the only practical and economical method of supplying a speedy remedy for our great want. By this plan, also, the capitalist is insured good and immediate returns upon his investment, when the value must surely increase for years to come.

The importance of living convenient to the business centre of Pittsburgh does not need enlarging upon. As it will be many years before we shall have a plan without some faults or objections, the main point is to decide and act immediately on what we have, and let time and experience remedy the faults in future efforts. Then give us but two hundred houses as proposed by "Tenant," and there will be fewer advertisemen ts of WANTED, A HOUSE.

THE EFFECT OF CONSOLIDATION UPON RURAL PROPERTY.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

All the property in which I am interested lies outside of the two cities and boroughs, but within the proposed lines of the new consolidated city. I found some of my neighbors similarly situated with myself, uneasy lest our real estate should be subjected to largely increased taxation by being brought within the city. I therefore availed myself of the opportunity during the last week of a visit to Philadelphia, to inquire how this class of real estate had been effected by consolidation there. We all know that some twelve years since the city was extended so to include all the farming land in that county, and is now about twelve miles long by ten wide. It, therefore, contains more than double the proposed area here. I also know that when consolidation there was agitated, one of the most potent objections was the inclusion of these farming lands.

At present, however, every outside property holder encountered there is satisfied, and would not consent to the repeal of consolidation there. They all agree that their property has been benefitted largely beyond the increase of taxation. This is the concurrent testimony of at least a dozen of property owners I met last week. If our citizens similarly situated desire to investigate this problem fully, I would recommend them to send a committee of their own number to Philadelphia to examine in detail the working of consolidation there upon the value of real estate.

I will give your readers the substance of my conversation with the Hon. Eli K. Price, himself a large owner of suburban property, and the agent, attorney and trustee for more of this species of property than any other man in that city. Many of your readers know Mr. Price, at least by character. He has been on several occasions a member of the State Revenue Commission, and is most fully posted as to the tax laws of our State, and the effect upon real estate thus situated than any other man in it. The results at which he arrives are substantially the same as all the others with whom I conversed, though he gave the reasons more in detail.

Mr. Price says that their original consolidation bill had a provision intended to relieve this class of real estate of a portion of the city tax, but it was found difficult to enforce it. He, therefore, proposed the following section in the act of 1854, under which they have been since acting, and which has given satisfaction to all parties there. I, of course, expect a similar discrimination to be made in favor of rural property here, because various things in city life cannot be extended to the rural property, although within the city limits. The Philadelphia law is the sixth section of the act of May 13, 1856, Pamphlet laws 566, and in Purdon's Digest, page 945, section 97, as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Assessors to mark opposite every property used for agricultural purposes the word "Rural," and on every property so marked there shall be assessed and collected but two thirds of the rate for city tax, that shall be assessed on other real estates in the city; provided, that any error in such return in this respect shall be corrected by the board of revision or appeal."

If the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will agree to confine their railroad debt to the existing city limits, (in fact this debt should be mainly paid by business interests that will always concentrate in the old city limits) then I will agree to be included in the new city, and subject to such a discrimination as exists in Philadelphia and run the risk of city taxes. The reasons for consolidation are overwhelming—if it can be consummated on a fair basis. Pittsburgh, in whose welfare, for weal or woe, we are all interested, can never secure that recognition she is entitled to while cut up into some twenty corporations.

I hope the committee having this thing in charge will carefully mature a bill and that the coming Legislature will enact it into a law. RURAL.

THE SOUTH TO BE COMPENSATED.—The Salisbury, *N. C., Banner* does not doubt that the Southern slaveholders will receive compensation—"ample, full compensation,"—not in money paid to them, but in the rise in real estates by the introduction of manufactures, the incentive given to the advancement of the mechanic arts, and in the full development of the mineral and other resources of the South. This is the correct issue, and on it much depends.

THE ENGLISH CAPITALISTS IN WASHINGTON.—The interview between the President and the British capitalists was a pleasant one. They were curious to look at a man who has risen from the tailor's bench to the Presidential chair. The President was familiar and easy in his intercourse with them, which they seemed to take in good part. This trip of the John Bulls evidently has done them good, and will do John Bulldom good. If we were to have another rebellion, England would not be quite in such a hurry to accord belligerent rights to the rebels.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The regular lectures at the Aatlanta Medical College will be resumed in November.

The dinner reported to have been given to Alexander H. Stephens, in Boston, dwindles to three persons—one of whom was the waiter—so the party consisted of Mr. S. and others.

The Steamer Borussia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York, on Friday, with nearly 700 steerage passengers, some of whom are German farmers, with their families, going to settle in Virginia, it is said. The inducements held out to them are the working of land on shares.

The delusion that white labor cannot grow cotton is being dispelled by actual experience. The German farmers of Texas have again raised a cotton crop of superior quality to any grown by slave labor. It is of a cleaner, fairer fabric, and will bring the highest market price.

A woolen factory on a magnificent scale is to be erected in Chicago, with a working capital of a million of dollars, and a capacity which will make it equal to a competition with any other mill in the country.

It is stated that the Government intends to liquidate the claims of States for expenses incurred in the equipment of troops, by deducting from the amounts of these claims the assessments of the respective States under the direct tax. Nearly all the States would thus come out debtors to the Government, instead of *vice versa*.

There has been a remarkably large yield of grapes in France this season, and their richness in juice is quite as wonderful. Large quantities of wine have been lost for want of casks to store it. In some parts of Burgundy persons furnishing their own barrels can purchase new wine at from four to five cents per gallon. The best of French brandy can be made at less than one dollar per gallon, but cheapness in Europe is not likely to affect the price in this country, where speculation and adulteration have sway.

The *Siglo*, of Havana, reports that the number of anti-slavery men in Cuba is daily increasing. A considerable body of planters, owning in the aggregate upwards of a hundred thousand slaves, recently addressed a petition to the Queen of Spain, urging upon her majesty the abolition of slavery. They propose that the free negroes shall work for ten years at certain annual wages, and that at the end of that period their emancipation shall be final. The anti-slavery men, however, advocate immediate and unconditional emancipation. The *Siglo* adds that this movement is due to the abolition of slavery in the United States.

STATE ITEMS.

The postoffice at Cocolico, Lancaster county, has been discontinued.

The erection of a cotton factory in Mount Joy is now in contemplation by some of the citizens of that town.

Robert Carroll, Jr., of Marietta, has been appointed mail agent on the Goldsboro' and Charlotte, N. C., Railroad, in place of Maj. John F. Trout, resigned.

The special car of General Hancock and staff, while at Gettysburg last Tuesday night, was entered by burglars, and the colored man on guard robbed of a watch and chain, and badly beaten.

A letter of condolence, signed by all the clerks of the Land Department, at Harrisburg, has been forwarded to Hon. James P. Barr, the Surveyor General, tendering him the heartfelt sympathy of the whole Department at his bereavement in the loss of the loved companion of his life.

East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God will convene in the Fourth street Bethel, Harrisburg, on Wednesday evening, when the opening session will be preached by Rev. D. A. L. Laverty. The Eldership contains fifty or sixty clergymen, all of whom are expected to be present, together with a large lay representation of the various congregations connected with the body.

The colored men of the State, under the auspices of the Garnet League, of Harrisburg, will give the colored soldiers of the State a grand reception dinner at the capital on Tuesday, November 14th. Excursion tickets to Harrisburg will be issued at one-half the usual rates. Pittsburgh and Allegheny are represented on the committee of arrangements by Rev. John Peck, Geo. B. Vashon, A. J. Billows, Wm. Simpson, Benj. F. Pulpress and Edward R. Parker.

The difficulties heretofore existing between the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in reference to the crossing at Columbia, have at last been amicably arranged, as follows: The Reading and Columbia Railroad Company will cross the Pennsylvania Railroad track at Mill street, and take their south track as far as Bechman's planing mill, for which they trade the same length of track on the north side of said road now graded and ballasted by the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company.

American Securities Abroad.

The State of Massachusetts is having a loan for £2,000 pounds sterling, privately subscribed for in London. It takes the form of 5 per cent. stock, with semi-annual dividends payable in London, with a sinking fund of 3 per cent. The demand for United States securities in Europe, and the respectable price to which they have at last attained, must be regarded as somewhat flattering to our national pride, when all the circumstances are considered. Besides other considerations of great weight which have affected the commercial value of our securities, there is one perhaps fully as important in its bearings, which is frequently lost sight of in undertaking to account for their fluctuations; and that is the continuous competition and rivalry of other foreign loans. Many of these were old established loans, with a recognized place on the stock list before our five-twenties were regarded as worthy of the attention of capitalists. But besides the favor which the old loans of established character meet with, and the degree of hesitation and doubt which our bonds as a class encountered, the latter are now obliged to labor under a competition in the markets of Europe, with the new loans of various nations, which are introduced by eminent bankers, and stimulated with all the weight of their influence. Only about a month ago the Rothschilds introduced a new Brazilian loan of £3,000,000. This loan—a 5 per cent—was placed upon the market at 74, redeemable at par by a sinking fund of 1 per cent., and meeting with some favor was quite rapidly taken up and was quoted recently at a premium of 3 per cent. There has also been some talk about a new Mexican loan, as well as an Argentine loan. A small loan of £424,000 for the State of Massachusetts, which is noticed elsewhere, is also in the process of negotiation in the London markets. But the last and most important event in foreign financial circles is the negotiation or attempt at negotiation, of a new Austrian loan, supposed to be a sum reaching nearly £200,000,000. Herr von Bache has been on a mission to Amsterdam, London and Paris, but has only succeeded in obtaining the means indispensably required for the current service and the amounts falling due on the 1st of November.

WHAT THE NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES SAY ABOUT SUFFRAGE.

The intelligent and impartial correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, who, in letters written from North Carolina, is furnishing much that is interesting and valuable concerning the negro and his situation in North Carolina, says: "So far as I can learn, the intelligent colored men are pleading very little as yet for the right of suffrage, but very much for the right to testify in the courts. "We can live without a vote, but not without the right to speak for ourselves,' said one of them to me at Greensborough—anticipating the sentiment of the same barber here who observed, as he brushed my hair this morning, and emphasized his words with a thump on my head, for which he made a hundred apologies, "to be sure, sah, we wants to vote, but, sah, de great matter is to git into de witness box." One of the leading lawyers of the western part of the State, a former district attorney and member of the Legislature, told a friend of mine that he knows no prominent member of the bar who does not favor the admission of the courts of negro evidence. There is certain that Hon. B. L. Moore of Raleigh, one of the leading public men of the State, and confessedly with few superiors at the bar, was elected a delegate to the convention in face of the undenied charge, much urged by his opponents, that he would use the proper time, after the people, advocate the admission of the negro to the witness stand. The question did not come before the convention in any shape, but I understand many delegates stand on the ground occupied by Mr. Moore, and I think there is reason to hope that this measure of justice will find some good friends in the coming Legislature."

ROLL OF HONOR.—A register of all volunteer officers who have served in the army since the rebellion commenced has been prepared at the War Department, and is being printed at the Government Printing Office. It will be similar to the regular army register, and will contain the name, rank, birth-place, time of entry into the service, and date of discharge; information which will be of great importance to every officer as a matter of reference, and valuable as a historical document. It is understood that the Military Committees of the Senate and House will urge, as soon as Congress meets, the publication of a register containing the name, rank, company, and regiment of every private soldier and non-commissioned officer, who has served in the Union army since the rebellion, with other information, showing the services of each one performed. In anticipation of such a call being made by Congress, the War Department has commenced the preparation of this register, which will be a work of immense labor and voluminous in size.

MISSISSIPPI U. S. SENATORS.—Gov. Sharkey, the Senator elect for the short term from Mississippi, is well known throughout the country, but his colleague, J. L. Alcorn, elected for the long term, has not been made so prominent by late events, and is not prominently known outside of his own State. He has really never held any important offices in either State or Federal Government, but has served several sessions in the Legislature. When the war began he was known as a strong Unionist. So positive was he in his views on this subject that when he finally succumbed to the authority of the rebellion he did not take any important position, being regarded by his character which he made as a Unionist. When, however, the work of reconstruction began, he was called from his retirement and elected to the first Legislature of the reconstructed State Government, on the 20th inst. he was chosen over Judge Jacob S. Yerger, the rebel General S. H Gholson and others, for Senator in the United States Congress.

THE CHOLERA.—This scourge has effected a lodgment in Paris, and was taking off people at the rate of about a score a day, in the early part of this month. It has also appeared in London, but not so extensively as in Paris. There is no longer any doubt that it has broken out at Southampton, where it had caused several deaths. At Marseilles and Toulon its severity is reported to be abating. As cold weather is setting in, the French and the English hope to escape easily for the present, and they mean to prepare for a vigorous fight with the monster before the return of hot weather. We should take warning from what is happening in Europe, and be in a condition to meet the scourge, should it cross the ocean as it did in '32. Remember that cleanliness the most complete and temperance the most thorough are the two most potent allies that men can have in the conflict upon which, apparently, they must soon enter with an invisible but powerful enemy.

A FORTUNE FOR EVERYBODY.—The editor of the Reese River *Daily Reveille*, whose statements command the confidence of the public, says: This mountain range was never equalled in the richness and multiplicity of its silver-bearing ores. For one hundred and fifty miles, from north to south, from east to west, scarcely a mile intervenes in which are not bodies of metalliferous rock of immense value. These hills that run sloping away to the sky are pierced with veins of delicate silver to an extent and richness that will one day astonish the world, and which make them more precious to an advancing civilization, than though crowned with the most precious palaces and cathedrals. Nowhere upon either continent is such a great reward offered to capitalists. The most conscientious need never fear of betraying the innocent or doubt that his largest promises will be fulfilled.

THE New York *Times* says the *World* expended over a column in the effort to make its benighted readers believe that Mr. Johnson and its editor some very significant and encouraging hints upon this subject. Now, in reply to all this, we assert, and not without warrant, that President Johnson has never, in conversation with John Van Buren, with Dean Richmond, or with anybody else, ever said anything indicating, directly or indirectly, any wish or hope that the Democratic party might parry the State this fall. On the contrary, we know that he takes a decided interest in the success of the Union ticket, and would feel its failure to be a great misfortune to the country and to his Administration.

THE profitableness of the Express business has been newly illustrated by the declaration of a handsome extra dividend, over which the lucky shareholders of American Express Company's stock are rejoicing considerably. This company paid, in 1864, dividends on a capital of $2,000,000, amounting to thirty-eight per cent. in cash, and fifty per cent. in paid-up stock. On its capital, thus increased to $3,000,000, it has already declared, in 1865, cash dividends of twenty-six per cent., and twenty-five per cent. in stock, with every reasonable prospect of an additional twenty-five per cent. within the coming four months.

AN inventor and engineer who recently died in England had collected at his own residence a large number of ingenious automatic devices. The doors opened as you approached them, and closed after you had entered; the water came unbidden into the basins; when the gas was lighted the shutters closed; a self-acting thermometer prevented the temperature from rising or falling above or below certain fixed points. Even the gates of his stable yard opened of themselves when he drove through, and closed again without slamming.

THE signs are, that the recent troubles between Bishop Potter of New York and the Low Church clergy, growing out of the latter admitting into their pulpits non-episcopally ordained ministers, are to be passed over as lightly as possible in the Episcopal General Convention. The understanding seems to be that, as the Bishop has power, at any time, to subject the offenders to Episcopal discipline, should the violation of the canons be repeated, the General Convention is relieved from any obligation to deal with it, one way or another.

THERE is three times as much editorial talent and typographical excellence in the papers of the South now as there was before the rebellion. Whether they have passed into new and abler hands, or whether the mighty events of the war have deepened and strengthened and intensified men's souls in the great section that has experienced such fearful sufferings, we do not know.—*Louisville Journal.*

An exchange which professes to know, says that M'lle Parepa receives from Mr. Bateman a salary of $600 a week, and all expenses, including the use of a carriage and one or two servants. Her mother travels with her.

OPPOSITION has brought down the steamboat fare on the James river between Norfolk and Richmond to one dollar.

PERSONAL.

—A report of Edwin Booth's marriage to Miss Hermione Hanel, has recently been printed in the newspapers without foundation. She is his fiancee, and the circumstances of their acquaintance and wooing are substantially as have been described; but it seems her uncle, the well-known Philadelphia performer, has raised some objection to the match, rendering the publication of their union, just at present, quite awkward and embarrassing.

—Nearly three hundred physicians have graduated at the "Women's College of Physicians and Surgeons," on West Twenty-sixth street, New York, and it is said they are all profitably employed. It is believed that ten thousand educated female physicians could at this time find employment in the United States. It is proposed to raise $50,000 for its further endowment, and $10,000 for a professorship for this College.

—The Hon. Hugh McCulloch in his answer to an invitation to attend the great Union meeting in New York, on Friday evening last, said: "The wisdom of Mr. Johnson's restoration policy' is not only heartily indorsed by the great majority of the party with which you are connected, but is also commanding the approval of many of those who have until recently been the opponents of the Administration. This is not only gratifying to the President, but is a compliment to the wisdom of the party which selected him for the Vice Presidency as an exponent of its principles."

DIED:

COOPER—On Sunday, October 22, Mrs. JOSEPHINE, wife of Wm. D. Cooper, and daughter of Geo. H. and Anna J. Lee, in the twenty-sixth year of her age.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY, October 24, at 10 A.M., from the residence of her husband, No. 67 First street. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. 24

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

By the use of
NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF LIME.

The best and most reliable article, put up in packages sufficient for one barrel. Sold wholesale and retail at

McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
85 Market street, near Fifth street.
85 Market street, near Fifth street.

Also, the finest Indigo, best Soda Ash, pure Pine Tar, and the finest stock of Medicinal Liquors in the city. When in need of drugs or medicines, be sure to go the above named house, and you will get none but the best articles. oct19

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Regulates and tones the Stomach.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure—
Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and bowels.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure—
Cures Fever and Ague—let those afflicted with this malady try it.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure—
Cures instantaneously, and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure—
Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure—
Is recommended by all physicians.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure—
Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in the least abnormal action.
Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, No. 84 Market street. oct23:3t

TO PUBLISHERS—FOR SALE—A Taylor double cylinder printing machine. Size of bed, 31 by 46. Apply at THIS OFFICE. oct22:3t

CANVASSERS WANTED
FOR A
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Apply to WILLIAM F. ROBB,
oct23:3t No. 93 Diamond street, near Grant.

100 BARRELS
SUPERIOR
LUBRICATING OIL,
For sale cheap, by LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,
October 23, 1865. No. 6 Wood street. oct23:3t

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
July 7, '65-tf 113 Third street.

75 DRUMS CAUSTIC SODA.
75 CASKS SODA ASH.
25 CASKS SAL SODA.
At New York rates, freight added.
On hand and to arrive. For sale by
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
oct20-3m 63 Wood street.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 Fifth street.
AGENTS
For all the different grades of
AMERICAN WATCHES.
☞ Particular attention paid to the getting up of Gold Cases, with enamelled designs. oct6

50 DRUMS CAUSTIC SODA.
100 tons Soda Ash.
10 " Sal Soda, and all Chemicals for Glass Manufacturers and Oil Refiners. For sale by
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
38 Wood street, under St. Charles Hotel.
oct13-2w

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
Curers of extra sugar-cured hams, and
Manufacturers of Lard Oils,
Corner Penn and Wayne streets, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*
se16 4m

H. L. YOUNG,
Architect and Superintendent,
Office 126 Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH.
☞ Plans and specifications furnished, estimates made, &c., &c. oct6-3m

APPLES.
200 Barrels Green Apples
Just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1865. oct21

FINE LUBRICATING OIL.
50 BBLS. LUBRICATING OIL,
A very fine quality, equal to the Smith Ferry oil, and superior article for machinery, for sale by
LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
Nos. 112 and 114 Second street.
October 21, 1865. oct21-tf

1865. FALL. 1865.
I. E. WALRAVEN.
MASONIC HALL,
719 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
HAS NOW OPEN HIS
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
Curtain Materials,
The most elegant assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, and selected by him personally in the best European markets, consisting in part of
FRENCH BROCATELLES,
SATIN DAMASKS,
SILK TERRY,
PLAIN SATIN,
SMYRNA CLOTH,
COTELINE,
PLAIN WOOL REP,
STRIPED FRENCH TERRY,
SATIN DE LAINE,
WOOL DAMASK,
PEKIN CLOTH,
PLAIN TERRY,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
PIANO COVERS,
TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES
MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES, with Attached Cornices, all styles, at
WALRAVEN'S,
719 Chesnut street,
Philadelphia, October 9, 1865 oct2-1m

GROCERIES—
200 bags common and prime Rio Coffee.
30 pockets old government Java Coffee.
3000 pounds Codfish.
2500 " Garrett's Snuff.
Lovering's Syrup.
Penna. Standard Syrup.
Jersey city.
100 half bbls. No. 3 large Mackerel.
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
oct20 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja25 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

NONPAREIL FRENCH VINEGAR
A very superior article of
WINE VINEGAR, IMPORTED.
For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
my21-6m 221 and 223 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING.
Three or four gentlemen, or a gentleman with lady, may find a comfortable room, with good boarding, at No. 75 Sandusky street, Allegheny. oct23-3t

FOR SALE.
1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
3 Boilers, 32 in. 14 ft.
5 Boilers, 32 in. 16 ft.
D. F. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward. oct24

A BIG OIL STRIKE—
By Thompson, Ormes & Co., and which has been long looked for.
FIFTY BARRELS PER DAY
Was struck on the 19th, at the depth of 618 feet, on Island Run, Smith's Ferry, Pa. oct24:3t

OFFICE OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
PITTSBURGH, October 23, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Western Transportation Company, that a dividend will be paid at the office of said company on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of
T. P. JEWETT, President.
A. J. McDOWELL, Sec'y. oct24 td

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day associated themselves under the firm of KEIL & RITCHARD, for the purpose of transacting a FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED and COMMISSION BUSINESS, at Nos. 281 and 283 Liberty street.
P. KEIL,
October 21, 1865. J. F. RITCHARD. oct24:3t

JUST OPENED,
A LARGE STOCK
—OF—
DELAINES,
COBURGS,
MERINOS,
CLOAKS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAWLS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
MUSLINS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
SATINETTS,
CASSIMERES,
PLAID FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COVERLETS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
IRISH LINEN,
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
Wholesale Buyers
Are invited to
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal street,
oct24 ALLEGHENY, above the Market.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.
The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will sell at Public Auction, DECEMBER 1st, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the WAREHOUSE OF WHITE BROS. & CO., No. 6 Seventh street, the following Unclaimed Freight—unless previously removed by owners.
List of Goods in Store of White Bros & Co.
H Henk, Pittsburgh, two bbls varnish.
No mark, two iron oil bbls.
Do one oil cask.
Davisson, Frazier & Co., Pittsburgh, thirteen bbls cement.
J. W. Spear, Pittsburgh, one bag wool bags.
H. H. Harper, Pittsburgh, three bxs glassware.
Gemel & Tolley, Pittsburgh, one box glassware.
F. Ashelman, Manchester, one box merchandise.
R. D. Frenhgin, Pittsburgh, three bxs soap.
I. J. Stratton, Pittsburgh, two boxes b. powders.
J. S. Lash, Pittsburgh, one case bag rake.
N. B. Steel, Pittsburgh, one box butter.
H. Dunning, Pittsburgh, one anvil.
Shinn & Bowne, Allegheny, Pa., twelve wind mills.
A. Freeman, Pittsburgh, one bdl trees.
McCormick & Co., Pittsburgh, one reaper.
N. Sharp, Walnut Bend, Ky., Pittsburgh, two bxs machinery, two iron wheels, one smoke stack, one steam boiler.
H. B. Bolger, Pittsburgh, one bbl varnish.
Lutz & Wals, Pittsburgh, one beer keg.
C. Eberle, Pittsburgh, two beer kegs.
No mark, lot of glass sand stone.
Do two iron bars.
J. D. Hamilton, Pittsburgh, one barrel.
Jas. McKay, Pittsburgh, one bbl vinegar.
M. Thicken, Pittsburgh, four bbls beams, one half bbl brass.
Evelen & Sanders, Pittsburgh, two half bbls varnish.
T. Lankin, Pittsburgh, one squire paper, pckg. two cases keelers and tube, one bale twine, two boxes copers.
W. Bonst & Co., Lawrenceville, Pa., one roll leather.
Packiner & Irwin, Pittsburgh, six cane seat chairs, one rocker chair.
J. Bolton, Pittsburgh, one half bbl wine.
C. A. CARPENTER, Freight Agent.
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1865. oct21-1m

PUBLIC SALE
OF
UNCLAIMED FREIGHTS.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell at Public Auction, on DECEMBER 1st, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warehouse of MEEK & ARMSTRONG, First street near Market, the following articles, unless previously claimed.
No mark, a lot of crude and refined oil barrels.
G. H. Ash, one bbl sugar.
No mark, one box.
John McPherson, one small box.
John Sweitzer, Harmer, O., one small box.
Wenzell & W., La Crosse, Wis., one keg paint.
No mark, one bbl sugar.
Do one rocking horse.
Do one wooden mall.
Do one box molasses.
Do one stand.
Do one reaper, one knife.
Do one piece pipe (copper.)
Do three pcs wooden mch'y.
Do one bdl iron rods.
Do one sack wool.
J. H. Taylor, Freeport, 1 roll leather.
J. & W. Rhea, Elizabeth, Pa., 1 piece wardrobe.
No mark, one wash boiler, iron.
May & Co., one cake pan.
Geo. F. Smith, Indiana Station, one bdl slats.
No mark, one piece casting.
Do two waschboards.
Do one wooden chest.
Do one churn.
Do one piece stove.
Do one plet empty sacks.
Do two bdls hoes.
Do nine bdls pick handles.
Do one fan mill.
Do two iron bdls C. soda.
Hunter & Miller, two bdls scythe snaths.
H. Kincer, Cambridge, one bag timothy seed.
Clearfield Co., 1 box roofing paper.
Henry Cleringer, Warsaw, Ind., one box.
B. C. Kneeland, 1 bdl straw boards.
No mark, one piece casting, one grate.
Do one bdl casting, (four pcs).
Do one lot file, some broken).
Do one bdl H. H. C.
De Moss, Barney & Co., Roscoe, Ohio, one W. mill.
C. A. CARPENTER,
oct21-1m Freight Agent.

TO STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
Judson's Patent Governors and Patent Valves Combined
Are admitted to be much the best Governor of Steam Engines in use. The principal engine builders in the country are now placing them upon their engines. We have taken the agency for the sale of them in this county, and will keep a stock on hand, and sell to the trade at Judson's List Prices, which is less than the same can be made by engine builders, as they are of the most perfect workmanship and construction. We will warrant every Governor to give satisfaction, or refund the money.
Davis & Phillips,
No. 110 Water and 104 First sts.
oct23-1m

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Wholesale Dealers
—IN—
COTTON YARNS,
Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,
BATTING, WADDING,
TWINES, WICKS,
COVERLET YARN, GRAIN BAGS,
CORDAGE, FANCY COVERLETS,
OIL CLOTHS, FANCY BASKETS,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.
se22 6m

100 CADDIES QUARTER POUND
Lamp, pure Virginia Tobacco, made in Richmond. For sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
oct12 corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

WANTED.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1865.

OCTOBER.

On hill and field October's glories fade:
O'er hill and field the fast-flocking birds flit;
The brown leaves rustle down the forest glade,
Where naked branches make a fitful shade,
And the last blooms of autumn withered lie.

The berries on the hedge-row ripen well—
Holly and cedar, burning bush and briar;
The partridge drums in some half-hidden dell,
Where all the ground is gemmed with leaves that fell,
Last storm, from the tall maple's crown of fire.

The chirp of crickets and the hum of bees
Come faintly up from marsh and meadow land,
Where reeds and rushes whisper in the breeze,
And sunbeams slant between the moss-grown trees,
Green on the grass, and golden on the sand.

For many a tree whose tangled boughs are bare,
Lean the rich clusters of the clambering vine;
October's mellow hazes dim the air
Along the uplands and the valley, where
The distant steeples of the village shine.

Adown the brook the dead leaves whirling go;
Above the brook the scarlet sumachs burn;
The lonely heron sounds its notes of woe—
Its ghostly forest swamps doth rankly grow
The crimson cardinal and feathery fern.

How to Obtain Eggs.—There is much in breed, in egg-laying qualities. But the most is in good treatment—making the hen at home. A crowded place will not do. Too many hens together is bad. Why? Because it interferes with tranquility. The points of success are: warm, roomy, clean quarters; unmolested; plenty of food; a variety of feed, varied daily with animal food of some kind, it matters little what; water changed often; crushed bones, either burnt or otherwise; pulverized earth, or spent ashes to wallow in; light; and as much cheerfulness as possible. Then select good breeds. The Spanish are among the best layers, and are almost anywhere to be found. But remember the good treatment, or dispense with hens for profit.—*Coleman's Rural World.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye to those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. It is in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DRAB appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, which an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not stain, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DUNCAN BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agts.
se23-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between MICHAEL O'HARA, A. C. SCHULTZ and J. H. ROBINSON was dissolved on the 26th day of September, 1865, so far as relates to the said A. C. Schultz. All debts to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at No. 6 Smithfield street where the business will be continued by the said M. O'Hara and J. H. Robinson, under the firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON, MICHAEL O'HARA,
A. C. SCHULTZ,
J. H. ROBINSON.
se27-6w

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of STEEL & BAILEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent JOHN D. BAILEY, who continues the business, is duly authorized to settle the outstanding accounts of said firm.
THOMAS STEEL,
JOHN D. BAILEY.

In retiring from the firm of STEEL & BAILEY, I cordially recommend my late partner to the patronage of our former friends and customers.
THOMAS STEEL.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
(Successor to Steel & Bailey,)
Stock Broker and Real Estate Agent.
Stocks bought and sold on commission. Office, Wilkins' Hall, Pittsburgh. oct23

CARPETS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING
OUR NEW STOCK OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
WOOLEN, COTTON AND LINEN DRUGGETS
AND CRUMB CLOTHS,
DAMASK, REPS AND LACE WINDOW CURTAINS,
Comprising everything new and desirable, which we offer at
Popular Prices.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next Building to the United States Custom House.
oct5

CARPETS.

We are receiving by Ocean steamer Edinburgh, a large assortment of BRUSSELS CARPETS and RUGS, imported direct from the celebrated English manufacturers, Crossby & Sons, and embracing new and beautiful styles never before in this market.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 Fifth Street.
oct9

NOTIONS.

MEN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
WOMEN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
CHILDREN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
KNIT WOOLEN GOODS,
KNITTING YARNS,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
RIBBONS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
SPOOL THREADS,
PATENT THREADS.
A Full Assortment of the Above Goods,
AT POPULAR PRICES, AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
81 WOOD ST.
se25

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
se25 PITTSBURGH

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS. Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

TREES, VINES, &c.
Our fall catalogue of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Evergreens, Grape Vines, Green-House Plants, &c., is ready, and will be mailed to all who apply. Address JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
se9-2tawlm Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES DUFFIELD'S
BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
jy28 No. 12 Smithfield street

EGGS.--7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by
GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
my22 141 Water street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.
Second night of the distinguished young tragedian
EDWIN ADAMS,
Who will appear in his popular personation of Rover, in "Wild Oats."
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING
Will be presented O'Keefe's five-act comedy, entitled WILD OATS.
Rover.....Edwin Adams
With a powerful cast.
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with
MOTHER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL
In rehearsal—MONEY, and the last sensation,
THE SERF.

TENNYSON CLUB
LECTURES.

At the request of many, the Lecture Committee of the Tennyson Club have consented to issue a limited number of COURSE TICKETS for the season of 1865-66. The list of lecturers for the coming season comprise the names of

Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Rev. HENRY S. GILES,
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
Rt. Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS,

And others. A course of twelve lectures will be given from the first of November next.

GEORGE THOMPSON, the great English Commoner, will deliver two lectures before the club on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, November 6 and 7.

Mr. Thompson will lecture only for the Tennyson Club.

Season Tickets, $3 00. Now for sale at the principal Book, Music and Drug Stores.

Reserved seats will be held at all lectures for holders of season tickets, without extra charge.

GEORGE T. VANDOREN,
oct23-2w President.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS
AND SANDFORD'S OPERA TROUPE,
AT MASONIC HALL,
For 6 Nights Only, Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, October 23d.
The largest and most talented Troupe ever organized, numbering EIGHTEEN BRIGHT STARS.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, S. S. SANFORD, and YOUNG HENGLER,
In new acts every night, supported by the entire strength of the Company.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½. Admission 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
SAM. SHAPLEY, } Proprietors.
SAM. SANFORD, }
CHAS. B. GRISTE, Agent. oct20-8t

NOTICES.

TO PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURERS—A competent person, with several years experience as a traveling agent and salesman, now establishing a commission business in Chicago, wishes to obtain an agency for the sale in that market of some Pittsburgh manufactured goods. Entirely satisfactory arrangements will be made, and references exchanged. Address, for one week, A. B., Box 401, Pittsburgh Postoffice, stating whether an interview can be had. oct23-3t

THE HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, will give the position of Permanent General Agent of the Company for Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, to a man of middle age, who is active, energetic and intelligent, and who can give unexceptional testimonials as to character and fitness for the position. Address, this (Tuesday) evening, next, S. W. COLTON, Monongahela House, and after that ESLER & COLTON,
oct24-2t Philadelphia.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.
I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M. D., with me in the practice of
Homœopathy and Surgery.
Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 294 Penn street.
C. M. DAKE, M. D
October 7, 1865.—oct9-3m

NOTICE.
OAKLAND PARK, September 18, 1865.
TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.
Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. All and see for yourselves.
se19-tf H. B. VANVOORHIS.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO
A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office, No. 31 Fifth street, on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1865,
From 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
oct14-td HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK SKATING CLUB
Stockholders are hereby notified that an assessment of FORTY (40) PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL STOCK has been levied, payable at the office of the Treasurer, by order of the Board of Managers, on or before the 31st instant.
N. M'CLARRAN, Treasurer.
oct9-td 85 Market street.

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY OF OHIO.
Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Working Fund.....25,000.
Par value of each Share.....1.00.
Office, No. 129 Fourth street.
JOHN R. CONDREY, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer. oct2-1m

INSURANCE.

GLOBE
BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is the only investment not subject to taxation.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, or savings banks.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
By revisionary dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.
THE NON-FORFEITING PLANS
Recently introduced by Pliny Freeman are applied to all policies issued by the
GLOBE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh office, No. 70 Fifth street.
MUTUAL
my11-2taw-6m F. WOODS, Agent.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN W. RIDDLE,	JAS. L. KING,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. HENDERSHOT,	HUGH LOVE,
JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
R. E. JONES,	J. CALDWELL,
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE RINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.	dec22

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
R. MILLER, Jr., President.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by pro mptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS

R. MILLER, Jr.	ANDREW ACKLEY,
JAMES M'CAULEY,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
NATHL. HOLMES	JAMES H. AIKEN,
ALEX. NIMICK,	REES J. THOMAS,
GEORGE DARSIE	CHARLES J. CLARKE,
R. B. HERRON,	JOHN K. M'CUNE,
C. W. RICKETSON.	
dec24-1y	WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

CASH
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
Office---No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.
INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
PERILS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND CARGOES
Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.

N. J. BIGLEY,	JOHN STEVENSON,
DANIEL WALLACE,	JAKE HILL,
H. W. OLIVER Jr.,	ROBT. H. KING,
WM. H. WOOSTVINE,	SAMUEL M'CURKAN,
THOS. DONNELLY,	S. H. HARTMAN.
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.	

au27-1f

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 87 Fifth street Bank Block.
Insures again, stall kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
CAPTAIN W. M. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.
jes-1y	

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE
First night of the beautiful, accomplished, fascinating danseuse, actress and pantomimist, M'lle MARIE ZOE, the beautiful Cuban Sylph, who will appear in the French ballet,
M'lle Marie Zoe in three characters, assisted by the celebrated actor and pantomimist, Mr. HARRY GILBERT.
TUESDAY EVENING, October 24th, the performance will commence with the one act comedy of the
ROUGH DIAMOND.
Margery.....Miss Annie Eberle.
After which the great military drama of the
FRENCH SPY; or, THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
Henri St. Alme.....
Hamet.....} M'lle Marie Zoe.
Mathilde De Merique.....
Mohammed.....Mr. Harry Gilbert.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

RAILROADS.

1865 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865
Pennsylvania Central R. R.
TWELVE TRAINS DAILY.
On and after MONDAY, October 16th, trains will leave Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:
DAY EXPRESS, daily except Sunday, at 2.50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.
ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 5.30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on Ebensburg and Cresson railroad and Hollidaysburg Branch railroad.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, Daily at 4.25 p. m., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntington, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown, At Harrisburg passengers are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train to Philadelphia and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allentown line.
JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4.25 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.
FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9.30 p. m. stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore, and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.
FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall' Station, daily, except sunday, at 6.30 a. m.
Penn Accommodation 10.20 p. m.
SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 9.10 a. m.
THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 3.35 p. m.
FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 5.30 p. m.
The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 2.30 p. m.
Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Mail.....1.20 a. m.	
Fast Line.....2.00 a. m.	
First Wall's Station Accommodation.....6.05 a. m.	
Penn Accommodation.....7.50 a. m.	
Second Wall's Station Accommodation.....8.50 a. m.	
Johnstown Accommodation.....10.05 a. m.	
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail.....12.50 p. m.	
Baltimore Express.....1.50 p. m.	
Third Wall's Station Accommodation.....2.05 p. m.	
Philadelphia Express.....2.30 p. m.	
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation.....6.00 p. m.	
Altoona Accom and Emigrant Train...10.30 p. m.	
Wall's Station every Sunday, Pittsburgh at.....12.30 p. m.	

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office: No. 110 Penn street. Open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.
Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2.30 p. m. on Mondays.
NOTICE—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100 in value.
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station on Liberty and Washington streets. oct13

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865!
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA
STEUBENVILLE to
COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS,
And all the principal cities West and South-west.
On and after MONDAY, October 9th, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2.10 A. M.	7.25 A. M.
Mail	7.00 "	3.00 P. M.
Express	12.15 P. M.	5.35 "
Steubenv'e Accommodation	4.30 "	10.00 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.
oc9-tf

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after May 15th, 1865, trains run as follows viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Cleve'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2.10 a. m.	2.10 a. m.	2.10 a. m.
Express	2.00 p. m.	2.45 p. m.	2.45 p. m.
Express	3.00 p. m.		
Mail	7.00 a. m.	6.10 a. m.	
For New Castle and Erie		6.10 a. m.	

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:
P., F. W. & C. R. W., 2.20 a. m. 3.30 p. m. 6.00 p. m. 7.50 p. m. 8.30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2.10 a. m. 3.45 p. m. and 9.00 p. m.
Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny
N. R. Roch'r. N. C. Economy, Steubenville
9.00 a. m. 2.15 p. m. 3.50 p. m. 10.30 p. m. 3.50 p. m. 11.50 a. m.
4.45 p. m.
6.00 p. m.
Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7.15 a. m. 8.15 a. m. 10.25 a. m. 2.35 p. m. 6.30 p. m. 12.20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R.....9.10 a. m.
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City.
my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.55 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Express	3.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11.00 a. m.	6.50 a. m.
Second " "	6.15 p. m.	2.05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7.00 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
Second " "	4.10 p. m.	5.45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
A. J. SHANK, Agent.
ap30 W. E. STOUT, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,
Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

FRENCH
VIOLET COPYING INK,
And WRITING FLUID,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
oc10 corner Wood and Third streets.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street above Chesnut west side,
dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH BOXES,
CALCULATORS,
BILL HEADS, and
POST-OFFICE BOXES,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
oc10 corner Wood and Third streets.

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN,
y3 186 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES,
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBRODERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP-STAIRS. se27

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many
EASTERN HOUSES,
And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS.
Also a full line of
DOMESTIC GOODS.
All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
jun16-tf

THREE CASES
English Chintzes,
At 31 cents per yard.
40 Dozen Extra Balmorals,
$2 12½ each.
HEAVY LINEN SHEETING,
50 Cents ₱ Yard,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS
Very cheap.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1 50 ₱ YARD.
FRENCH REPS, MERINOS, MOHAIRS, all wool.
DELAINES AND DRESS GOODS,
Selling Low,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
On hand, the celebrated Swans' Down
COTTON BATTING, FOR COMFORTS.
se19

COV'T SALES & PROPOSALS.
CLOSING SALES OF
GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, during the month of OCTOBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
NEW YORK.
New York city, TUESDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, THURSDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, SATURDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.
Harrisburg, TUESDAY of each week—100 Mule each day.
Harrisburg, THURSDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.
Lancaster, THURSDAY, October 19—150 Horses.
Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, October 26—150 Horses
Allentown, TUESDAY, " 31—150 Horses.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, TUESDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.
Wilmington, FRIDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.
MISSOURI.
St. Louis, October 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31—150 Mules each day.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—0 Horses each day.
No sales of Mules will take place at WASHINGTON, D. C.
The animals to be sold in October are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.
It is expected that this series of sales all the surplus Government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should therefore avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms: Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
se23-10t26

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BOATS AND BARGES, AT AUCTION.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 12, 1865.
The following named Boats and Barges will be sold at public auction, as follows:
AT LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steamboats Ohio and T. D. Horner.
Eight Model Barges, and
(56) Fifty-six Coal Coming Barges and others.
Lying at Louisville and New Albany, Ind.
AT EVANSVILLE, IND., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steamboat Lue Eaves.
Six Model Barges,
Four Gunwale Barges, and
One Wharf-boat, lying at that place.
AT CAIRO, ILLS., NOVEMBER 1 AND 2, at 10 A. M., the Steamboat "U. S.," one Wharf-boat, and eight Model, Gunwale and other Barges, now lying at that place.
AT SAINT LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steamboats

Autocrat,	Izetta,
D. A. January,	Nebraska,
Metropolitan,	R. C. Woods,
Ad. Hines,	Fairchilds.

One Wrecking Barge—E. M. Ryland—complete; Wharf-boat Emigrant;
(50) Fifty Model Barges, and
(20) Twenty Gunwale and other Barges,
Lying at Saint Louis.
The boats will be sold with all the furniture, rigging, and appurtenances thereto belonging.
Duly certified and examined vouchers for transportation service will be received as cash at their full face values, in payment for all property sold; otherwise terms cash.
By order of the quartermaster General:
JAMES A. BARNES,
oct17-thov4 Brigadier Gen. and Assistant.

OFFICE DEPOT COMPANY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A., Corner Penn street and Garrison alley, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 18th, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1865, for the supplying and delivering at this Post, and at Draft Rendezvous, Camp Reynolds, at such times, and in such quantities as the undersigned may require, FRESH BEEF, of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters,—necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,—for six (6) months from the date of contract, or such less time as the Commissary General may direct. Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty for the execution of a contract in case the bids be accepted, and good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance thereof.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, which, when made by firms, must name all the parties thereof, and if not in conformity to the above requirements, will not be considered.
Bidders must be present when the bids are opened, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
Blank forms of bids and guaranty may be procured on application at this office, personally, by letter, or by telegraph, which must be indorsed in a cover, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."
GEO. W. MURPHY, Captain and C. S.
oct18-td

WHEAT—
Red Winter and Spring, in store and for sale by D. WALLACE,
oct7 357 Liberty street.

PETROLEUM.

W. T. H. BROOKS.....A. H. CHENEY,
G. R. EASTERLY.....R. PEET.
BROOKS, PEET AND CO.,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Oil and Oil Lands, Leases and Interests.
Office on Street leading to U. S. Well,
se30-1m PITHOLE CITY, PA.

TENANT FARM
OIL COMPANY,
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	$150,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	$1 00

OFFICERS:
President.....S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.

Frank Snyder,	James Graham,
J. G. Weir,	Stephen Lawson,
H. W. Ritchie.	

au30-1f

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225,000
WORKING FUND	25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSTON,	L. S. RICHON,
FRANK SNYDER,	JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GEIST,	W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE.	

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY FAIR.

Another Brilliant Day—Display of Goods Continued—Exhibition of Shetland Ponies To-day—Juvenile Riders in Highland Costume—Grand Cavalcade of Lady and Gentlemen Equestrians—New Entries—Saxony Sheep—Cashmere Goats—Petroleum Vapor Stoves—Scales—Fences—List of Premiums—Arrangements for To-day—A Fine Time Expected.

This first day of the new fair, Monday, was a success. The attendance was very good, and the weather was very favorable. The number of articles and stock on exhibition are somewhat increased, and the energy of the managers appears not to have diminished in the slightest degree.

THE SHETLAND PONIES TO-DAY.

To-day, Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, will have his six Shetland ponies in the fair on exhibition. They will be ridden by children in Highland costume, and will be a very attractive feature. The ponies were on the ground yesterday and looked very neat. One or two of the riders were dressed in the costume referred to, and the animals were stabled on the ground during last night.

RACE FOR SWEEPSTAKES.

There will be a trotting race for sweepstakes, amounting to $50 this afternoon. There will also be a grand cavalcade of lady and gentlemen equestrians. The performances on the track will conclude with one of the genuine mule races. To-morrow, there will be a trotting race for sweepstakes, amounting to $30.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.

It is only necessary to announce that the exhibition of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine will be continued at the snug Pagoda of Mr. E. P. Carpenter, near Domestic Hall. Meantime orders can be received and instructions imparted, at the office, No. 27 Fifth street.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, will be on exhibition until the end of the present fair, Mr. Chatoney will be found at h s Grand Sewing Machine Octagon, near the Dining Saloon, where a large array of machines may be seen in operation. The business office is at the corner of Fifth street and Market alley.

THE "EXCELSIOR" MOWER AND REAPER.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to this valuable machine, and would add that it is worthy of a more favorable mention. The machine is both a reaper and mower, and readily changes from one to the other. It has two driving wheels and a flexible cutter bar—is easily thrown in and out of gear and readily raised and lowered. Its name indicates that it is portable and the only machine manufactured that you can drive through a pair of bars without taking off the reaper attachment. The cutter bar is readily folded and turned from a horizontal to the rear of the machine in a line with the tongue, and renders the machine as portable as a gig. The Excelsior is the original machine to which is attached a "dropper," which is an ingeneous simple contrivance for raking the grain in gavels without a platform, and is the only rake in use that you can alter the size of the bundles whilst in operation. The driver has complete control with his foot, and it does not require more than five pounds weight to work it. This is a very valuable invention was made by Mr. Seiberling, of Brown, Seiberling & Co., Massillon, Ohio, who are extensively engaged in manufacturing it, and have one of the best arranged and most extensive factories in the United States. So great has been the demand for this machine, that over fifteen firms are now engaged in building it. The right to use the dropper attachment has been extended to some other machines, but the inventor is now withholding licenses and intends, when his contracts expire, to have the improvement confined solely to Excelsior machines. Farmers desiring to purchase will do well to bear this in mind. The Excelsior is a permanent, conscientious and straightforward machine—has no side draught, and will cut in heavy or light grain and grass, lodged or standing, wet or dry, with ease to the man and horse. The Excelsior, as remarked before, dispenses with the platform, and can prefer to the machines less than a hand-raking machine. It is, in a word, the perfection of excellence, combining strength, simplicity, durability and cheapness. It makes no matter-of-fact difference the exact profile of the ground without breaking, choking or clogging. The Excelsior has received a large number of premiums, and its merits are testified to by thousands who have used it. The manufacturers have been fortunate in securing our neighbor J. Knox, Esq., as general agent for Western Pennsylvania. Mr. K. has secured the services of D. Boyce, Esq., as the traveling agent and business manager.

Mr. Boyce has had considerable experience in machine business, and is well known and popular with all who know him. Those desiring to call and get information the machine, of which we note, before going elsewhere.

List of Premiums.

We publish the list of premiums, which will be announced this afternoon. It will be observed that "discretionary" is marked opposite some of the names. This means that a favorable report has been made by the Committees, and that it remains with the Board of Managers to determine what further action may be taken in such cases.

CLASS No. 1—HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, over two years, A. McClintock, discretionary.
Best mare, over four years, S. Nixon, $10.
Best gelding, over four years, John Gilfillan, $8.
Best stallion, over four years, W. K. Armstrong, $10.
Best pair horses, Duquesne Steam Fire Engine Company, $30.
Best mare colt, between two and three years, John Hoover, $8.
Mare, four years old, J. H. Carothers, discretionary.
Stallion, over two years old, Wm. Wallace, discretionary.
Stallion, over four years, Geo. Miller, discretionary.

CLASS NO. 2—HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Best colt, between two and three years old, Wilson Lesnett, $8.
Best pair of horses, Beckham & Long, $10.
Best gelding, over four years old, John McKelvy, $8.
Best mare, over four years old, A. V. B. Day, $10.
Best stallion, over four years old, W. Watson, $10.
Best stallion, between three and four years, Wm. Adams, $8.
Best mare, between three and four years, S. Nixon, $8.
Best gelding, between three and four years, A. V. B. Day, $8.
Pair of horses, J. A. Carothers, discretionary.
Stallion, over 4 years, Jno. Gilfillan, discretionary.
Gelding over 4 years old, J. A. Carothers, discretionary.
Gelding over 4 years old, Thomas Caroon, discretionary.

CLASS NO. 3—LIGHT, DRAFT AND SADDLE HORSES.

Best mare over 2 years old, William Sheridan, $10.
Stallion over 4 years old, Samuel Scott, discretionary.
Best trotting mare, wins race in 3d class, J. T. Fawcett, discretionary.
Best mare over 5 years, Samuel J. Ewing, $20.
Best colt over 1 year, John Young, Jr., $5.
Gelding 4 years, old, wins pacing race, G. W. Evans, $15.
Mare 4 years old, J. A. Carothers, discretionary.
Mare under 1 year, Joseph Kennedy, discretionary.
One pair trotting horses, wins double team race, Robert Young, discretionary.
Best gelding over 4 years, James McKelvy, $15.
Mare between 3 and 4 years, James McKelvy, discretionary.
Stallion over 4 years, James Patterson, discretionary.
Best gelding between 3 and 4 years, Levi Hepler, $8.
Best stallion over 4 years, John Bell, $20.
Best stallion between 3 and 4 years, J. A. Carothers, $10.
Pair ponies, M. Harbison, discretionary.
Best pair horses, B. F. Mevay, $20.
Best colt between 1 and 2 years, John Scott, $8.
Pair jack and fine blood horses, Dr. A. H. Gross, discretionary.
Best walking horse, Charles Foster, $15.

CLASS NO. 4—JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES.

Best Jack, John Cubbage, $10.
Best mule colt, S. Nixon, 1st premium, discretionary.

CLASS NO. 5—SHORT HORNS.

Best bull, 1 year old, John Hall, $5.
Best heifer, 1 year old, Wm. Wylie, $5.
Best bull, 3 years old, Matthew Hall, $10.
Best cow, 4 years old, Matthew Hall, $10.
Best heifer between 1 and 2 years, James McKelvy, $8.
Best bull calf under 8 months, James McKelvy, $3.
Best bull between 2 and 3 years, John McKelvy, $8.

GRADE DURHAMS.

Best grade Durham cow over 3 years, James Kelly.
Best grade Durham calf 3 weeks old, James Kelly.

CLASS NO. 6—ALDERNEYS!

Best cow over 3 years old, J. B. Guthrie, $10.
Best heifer between 1 and 2 years, J. B. Guthrie, $8.

CLASS NO. 7, DEVON, HEREFORD, AYRSHIRE, &C.

Best burthensome bull, G. W. Evans.
Best Devon Bull, bull 2, and 3 years, John F. McCombs.
Best grade Devon and Durham bull over 3 years, J. Carothers.

CLASS NO. 8—FAT CATTLE, FAT SHEEP AND WORKING OXEN.

Best pair fat cattle, Hugh Richardson, $15.
Best fat steer, Hugh Richardson, $10.
Best fat sheep, James McKelvey, $8.
Best fat ox working 7 years old, Hugh Richardson, $10.
Best fat cow, James McKelvy, discretionary.

CLASS NO. 9, FINE WOOLED SHEEP.

Best Saxon buck, John Gilfillan, $8.
Best Saxon ewes, John Gilfillan, $6.
Best two yearling ewes, John Gilfillan, $6.
Best three spring ewe lambs, John Gilfillan, $6.
Best Spanish merino buck, McNail and Perine, $8.
Best two Spanish merino ewes, J. H. McNail, $6.
Best three spanish merino lambs, J. H. McFail, $6.

CLASS NO. 11, COARSE WOOL SHEEP.

Best Buck, John Hodgson, $8.
Best three lambs, John Hodgson, $4.
Best two ewes, James McKelvy, $4.
Best two yearling ewes, James McKelvy, $4.

CLASS NO. 12—CASHMERE GOATS.

Best He-Goat, J. H. McNail, $10.
Best She Goat, J. H. McNail, $10.
Best two Kids, J. H. McNail, $6.

CLASS NO. 13—SWINE.

Best Boar, large breed, J. A. Carothers, $5.
Best Sow, small breed, James Kelly, $5.
Best 5 Pigs, small breed, James Kelly, $5.

CLASS NO. 14—POULTRY, &C.

Best trio Brahmas, Wm. Bingham, Jr., $2.
Best Black Bantams, Wm. Bingham, Jr., $2.
Best pair Black Spanish Chickens, Wm. Bingham, Jr., discretionary.
Best two Black Poland Chickens, John Owens, discretionary.
Best pair Guinea Pigs, Charles McGrew, discretionary.

CLASS NO. 15—FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

Best sack Yellow Corn Meal, C. Brown & Co., $2.
Best assortment of Spices, C. Brown & Co., discretionary.
Best barrel Flour of Western Pennsylvania Wheat, John Shaw, Jr., $8.

CLASS NO. 16—GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Best peck Chinese Sugar Cane Seed, Jacob Mehlhemmer, $2.
Best bushel Rye, John Gilfillan, $1.
Best bushel oats, John Gilfillan, $1.
Best bushel White Wheat, John Gilfillan, $2.

CLASS NO. 17—VEGETABLES.

Best and largest variety, Jacob Mehlhemmer, $5.
Best bushel Buckeye potatoes, C. Scully, $1.
Best bushel of parsnips, Jacob Mehlhemmer, $1.
Best bushel carrots, Jacob Mehlhemmer, $1.
Best bushel sugar beets, Jacob Mehlhemmer, $1.
Best bushel blood beets, Jacob Mehlhemmer, $1.
Best dozen stalks celery, Jacob Mehlhemmer, $1.
Best bushel onions, Hugh Richardson, $1.
Best bushel California potatoes, A. W. Ewing, $1.
Best 6 pumpkins, A. W. Ewing, $2.
Best 6 heads cabbage, Thomas Anderson, $1.
Best bushel Chacoo potatoes, John McKelvy, $1.
Best 6 heads curled cabbage, Jacob Mehlhemmer, $1.

CLASS NO. 18—FRUIT, WINE, CIDER, VINEGAR, &C.

Best dozen quinces, Eliza Wilton, Sewickley, $2.
Best peck cranberries, J. T. F. Wright, $2.
Best 3 bottles blackberry wine, Mrs. R. Johnson, $8.
Best 3 gallons wine vinegar, Mrs. R. Johnson, $2.
Best 12 varieties of apples, 3 of each, Thomas Logan, discretionary.
Best 3 varieties of apples, half bushel each, Thomas Logan, discretionary.
Best 3 bottles elderberry wine, Eliza Wilton, $5.
Best 3 bottles currant wine, Eliza Wilton, $3.
Best 12 bottles general collection, Eliza Wilton, discretionary.
Best two gallons Sorghum Molasses, Mrs. Joseph Scott, $2.
Best variety Grapes (open air), J. Knox, $2.
Best Fruit Trees, five varieties, J. W. Elliott & Son, $6.
Two gallons Sorghum Syrup, C. Jacobs, Columbus, Ohio, discretionary.
Eight bunches Sorghum Cane, W. Mass, Noblestown, discretionary.
Twelve bottles Stomach Bitters, C. C. Seely, discretionary.
One bottle Stoughton Bitters, C. C. Seely, discretionary.

CLASS NO. 19, FLOWERS, PLANTS AND DESIGNS.

Best collection of plants (in bloom) John R. & A. Murdoch, $20.
Best assortment of Roses (in pots) John R. & A. Murdoch, $6.
Best collection of Dahlias, J. Knox, $3.

CLASS NO. 20, CUT FLOWERS, &C.

Best collection of Roses, John R. & A. Murdoch, $6.
Best collection of Fuchias, John R. & A. Murdoch, $2.
Best collection of Dianthus, John R. & A. Murdoch, $1.
Best collection of Amaranthus, John R. & A. Murdoch, $1.
Best basket of flowers, John R. & A. Murdoch, $3.
Best suspended vase of flowers, John R. & A. Murdoch, $2.
Best pair hand-boquets, round, John R. & A. Murdoch, $3.
Best pair hand-boquets, flat, John R. & A. Murdoch, $3.
Best bridal boquets, flat, John R. & A. Murdoch, $3.
Best collection of boquets, Annie Bond, $40.
Best collection of boquets, Miss M. Young, $3.
Best round table boquet, Miss M. Young, discretionary.
Beautiful hand-boquet, Miss M. Young, discretionary.

CLASS NO. 21, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best display machine needle work, E. P. Carpenter, discretionary.
Best display Dalton's Knitting Machine work, E. P. Carpenter, discretionary.
Best 10 yards wool flannel, Mrs. Ellen McCormick, $5.
Best pair wool blankets, Mrs. Ellen McCormick, $1.
Best double coverlet, all wool, Mrs. Ellen McCormick, $3.
Best counterpane, Mrs. Ellen McCormick, $3.
Best pound flax thread, Mrs. Ellen McCormick, $1.
Best pound woolen yarn, Mrs. Ellen McCormick, discretionary.
Best hand-made quilt, Mrs. Caroline Feltwell, $5.
Best 10 yards linen, Mrs. Joseph Scott, $5.
Best cut of yarn (wool), Mrs. Joseph Scott, discretionary.
Best 15 yards rag carpet, Mrs. C. A. Morton, $3.
Best 3 pairs wool stockings, Mrs. C. A. Morton, $1.
Best 2 pairs wool socks, Mrs. C. A. Morton, $1.
Best 2 pairs wool mittens, Mrs. C. A. Morton, $1.
Best 10 yards Wool Carpet, Mr. P. Miller, $5.
Best fine hand-made Shirt, Mrs. R. Johnson, $2.
Best 25 yards Linen Bagging, Mrs. Joseph Scott, discretionary.

CLASS NO. 22, EMBROIDERY, CROCHET WORK, WAX WORK.

Best display beadwork Miss. Quinlorin, $2. Committee recommended $5.
Best case wax flowers, Miss. Mary M. Evans, $3.
Best display of shell work, Miss Mary M. Evans, $2.
Best display of hair work, Miss Wilton, $5.
Best Tidy, Miss. M. P. Miller, $1.
Best case of wax fruit, Miss. Mary M. Evans, discretionary.
Best evidence of taste and skill in worsted, Mrs. J. Burnett, $5.

CLASS NO. 23, DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &C.

Best cotton batting, E. Hyde, discretionary.
Best display furs and robes, Thompson & Groetzinger, Diploma and $10.
Best wool carpet, Oliver McClintock & Co., Diploma and $3.
Best display carpetings, McFarland, Collins & Co., Diploma and $10.

CLASS NO. 24, BUTTER, CHEESE, JELLIES, CANNED FRUITS, &C.

Best 2 jars plum preserves, Mrs. R. Johnson, $1.
Best 10 lbs comb honey, P. A. Winfield, $4.
Best 6 lbs. comb honey, P. A. Winfield, $2.
Best 20 lbs. butter made before June 15th, Mrs. Ellen McCormick, $6.
Best 20 lbs. cheese, Mrs. Ellen McCormick, $3.
Best 6 lbs. print butter, Mrs. Ellen McCormick, $3.
Best 3 jars spiced currants, Mrs. C. Dravo, $1.
Best 2 jars apple butter, Mrs. C. Dravo, $1.
Best 2 jars apple marmalade, Mrs. C. Dravo, $1.
Best pot pumpkin, Mrs. C. Dravo, $2.
Best yellow tomato butter, Mrs. C. A. Morton, $1.
Best sponge cake, Mrs. R. Johnson, $2.
Best jelly cake, Mrs. R. Johnson, $2.
Best display preserved fruits and jellies, Mrs. C. A. Morton, $6.
Best display canned, spiced fruit, &c., Mrs. C. A. Morton, $6.
Best 2 jars spice peaches, Mrs. C. Dravo, $1.
Best fine jellies, Mrs. C. Dravo, discretionary.
Best 2 jars apple preserves, Mrs. C. Dravo, discretionary.
Best fresh peaches, 3 jars, Mrs. C. A. Morton, $1.
Best fresh pears, 3 jars, Mrs. C. A. Morton, $1.
Best fresh quinces, 3 jars, Mrs. C. A. Morton, discretionary.

CLASS NO. 25, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, NO. 1.

Best plow for general purposes, W. S. S. Spratt, diploma and $5.
Best sub-soil plow, John Hall & Co., diploma and $5.
Best Hillside plow, John Hall & Co., diploma and $5.
Best one-horse plow, John Hall & Co., diploma and $3.
Best double shovel plow, John Hall & Co., diploma and $5.
Best cultivator, Beckham & Long, diploma and $3.
Best new implement for pulverizing the ground, John Hall & Co., diploma and $3.
Best Grain drill, Beckham & Long, diploma and $5.
Best corn planter, Beckham & Long, diploma and $5.
Best rolling stock cultivator, Beckham & Long, diploma and $5.
Best harrow, John Hall & Co., diploma and $3.
Best display of plows, John Hall & Co., diploma and $10.
Best display of agricultural implements in this class, Beckham and Long, diploma and $10.
Best fruit gatherer, E. Gilliam, diploma.
Best insect exterminator, E. Gilliam, diploma.

CLASS NO. 26, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, NO. 2.

Best reaping and mowing machine combined, Beckham & Long, diploma and $5.
Best reaping machine, Beckham & Long, diploma and $5.
Best mowing machine, Beckham & Long, diploma and $5.
Best spring-tooth horse-rake, Beckham & Long, diploma, $5.
Best revolving horse-rake, Beckham & Long, diploma, $5.
Best corn husker, J. T. F. Wright, diploma, $8.
Best two-horse thresher and separator, Beckham & Long, diploma, $5.
Best corn huller and separator, Beckham & Long, diploma, $5.
Best corn sheller Beckham & Long, diploma, $2.
Best fanning mill, Woolrine & Rockhill, diploma, $3.
Best railway horse-power, Wm. H. Williams, diploma, $4.
Best horse hay-fork, Beckham & Long, diploma, $2.
Best portable grist mill, Beckham & Long, diploma, $5.
Best churn-power, William H. Williams, diploma $2.
Best portable cider mill and press, Beckham & Long, diploma, $3 each.
Best hay and straw cutter, Wm. H. Williams, diploma, $3.
Best root and vegetable cutter, Beckham & Long, diploma, $3.
Best corn stalk cutter and crusher, Beckham & Long, diploma $3.
Best display of implements in this class, Beckham & Long, diploma, $10.
Best horse-rake teeth, Beckham & Long, diploma.

CLASS NO. 27—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, NO. 3.

Best grain cradle, Beckham & Long, dip. and $3.
Best scythe and snathe, Beckham & Long, dip. and $1.
Best 6 hay forks, Beckham & Long, dip. and $1.
Best 6 manure forks, Beckham & Long, dip. and $1.
Best 6 shovels, Beckham & Long, dip. and $1.
Best 6 corn hoes, Beckham & Long, dip. and $1.
Best 6 grain scoops, Beckham & Long, dip. and $1.
Best 6 spades; Beckham & Long, dip. and $1.
Best 6 wooden buckets, J. T. F. Wright, dip. and $1.
Best 6 brooms, J. T. F. Wright, dip. and $1.
Best churn, Beckham & Long, dip. and $1.
Best dozen milk pans, J. T. F. Wright, dip. and $2.
Best force pump, Beckham & Long, dip. and $1.
Best washing machine, John McManghlin, diploma and $2.
Best display in this class, Beckham & Long, diploma and $10.

CLASS NO. 28—HARNESS, LEATHER TRUNKS, &C.

Best traveling trunk, J. T. F. Wright, diploma and $8.
Best display of harness and saddlery, diploma.
Three sleigh robes, C. H. Perkins, diploma.
Three calf skins, C. H. Perkins, diploma.
Lot of glove leather, C. H. Perkins, diploma.
Three tanned sheepskins C. H. Perkins, diploma.

CLASS NO. 29—STOVES, GRATES, &C.

Best patent grate and stove for burning coal without smoke, J. Frisbie, 1st premium, recommended.
Best improved regulating air grate, Joseph Stoner, 1st premium, recommended.
Best stove for burning petroleum J. B. Williams, 1st premium, recommended.

CLASS NO. 30—SILVER PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, &C.

Best display of optical instruments, W. E. Sterine, diploma and $10.
Best display of glass ware, Arthur Kirk, Allegheny, diploma and $10.
Best Theodolite with vertical limb, W. E. Sterine, discretionary.
Best Chronometer, W. E. Sterine, discretionary.
Best small surgeon's compass, W. E. Sterine, discretionary.
Best case drawing instruments, W. E. Sterine, diploma.

CLASS NO. 31—BRASS, COPPER, IRON, NAILS, &C.

Best cold rolled iron, J. T. F. Wright, diploma.
Best school house bell, Beckham & Long, diploma.
Best patent shutter hinge, Knauer & Warwick, diploma.
Best pulley block, Logan & Gregg, diploma.

CLASS NO. 32—VEHICLES.

Best patent velocipede, Wm. Quinn, discretionary.
Best pair platform carriages, Beckham & Long.
Best store truck, John Hall & Co., discretionary.
Best no-top buggy, John Bell, diploma and $3.

CLASS NO. 33—FINE ARTS, PAINTING AND PENMANSHIP.

Best display of plain and ornamental penmanship, A. Cowley diploma and $6.
Best plain penmanship, A. Cowley, diploma and $2.
Best ornamental penmanship, A. Cowley, diploma and $2.
Best display colored photographs, B. L. H. Dabbs, diploma and $5.
Best pen drawing, A. Cowley, discretionary.

DESERVING OF SPECIAL MENTION AND RECOMMENDED TO SECOND PREMIUM.

Display of penmanship, N. Shaffer.
Off hand flourishing, N. Shaffer.
Pen drawing, N. Shaffer.
Off hand flourishing, N. Shaffer.
Display of colored photographs, R. M. Cargo.

WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION AND DIPLOMA.

Specimens of mechanical drawing with pen, H. P. Gengembre.
Specimens of mechanical drawing in water colors, H. P. Gengembre.
Architectural design in water colors, H. P. Gengembre.

CLASS NO. 34—FINE ARTS, STATUARY, &C.

Best display Photographs, B. L. H. Dabbs, Diploma and $5.
Second best display Photographs, R. M. Cargo, recommended to second premium.

Discretionary Premiums Recommended.

Machinery lithographed in colors, H. P. Gengembre.
Design of Lincoln's Cabin, Mrs. Eliza Wilton.
Design of Lincoln's Monument, Mrs. Eliza Wilton.
Specimen of Melainotype, R. M. Cargo.
Best Tooth Powder, G. W. Spencer.
Two Bird Frames, carved in wood, William J. Clark.
Composite Photographic Views, R. M. Cargo.
Out-door Family Groups and Stereoscopic Pictures, R. M. Cargo.

CLASS NO. 35—MACHINERY.

Best slide valve, J. T. F. Wright, diploma and $20.
Best machine shafting, J. T. F. Wright, diploma.
Best variety of engine for Monitors, J. T. F. Wright, diploma.
Oneset of boring tools for oil wells, Jennings & Co., diploma.
One reamer for caving wells, Jennings & Co., diploma.
Set patent boring tools, Jennings & Co., diploma.

CLASS NO. 36—SEWING MACHINES AND INVENTIONS.

Best patent hay derrick, J. T. F. Wright, diploma.
Improvement in method of raising hay, J. T. F. Wright, diploma.
Patent pruning knife, J. T. F. Wright diploma.
Combined hog tamer, &c., J. T. F. Wright, diploma.
Best sewing machine for general purposes, E. P. Carpenter, diploma and $5.
Best sewing machine for embroidery, manufacturing and heavy work A. P. Chatoney, diploma and $5.
Best knitting machine, E. P. Carpenter, diploma and $5.
Best button fastener, E. P. Carpenter, discretionary.
Patent metallic broomhead, Edward Abel, diploma.
Best oil and fluid safety can, J. T. F. Wright, diploma.
Patent self sewer, D. Barnum, diploma.
Patent family flour sifter, A. Wilnot, diploma.
Sample pair of wrought nails, H. Perkins, diploma.
Sample prepared glue, G. H. Letthead, diploma.
Metallic weather strip, S. B. Wilson, diploma.
Best display of hardware, J. T. F. Wright, diploma.
Carpet sweeper, Oliver McClintock & Co., diploma.
Rubber carpet sweeper, Oliver McClintock & Co., diploma.
Patent flour sifter, Wm. J. Clark, diploma.
Patent sifter, Anderson & May.

CLASS NO. 37, MISCELLANEOUS.

Scull propeller wheel, Benj. Reed, diploma.
Assortment of chairs, J. T. F. Wright, diploma.
Sugar refining and evaporator, Beckham & Long. Diploma.
Best pattent fertilizer, J. Knox, diploma.
Best coffins, Calhoun & Rodney, diploma.
Best weighing scales, Forsyth & Taylor, diploma.
Best fire proof safe, Forsyth & Taylor, diploma.
Best copying press, Forsyth & Taylor, diploma.
Best Umbrella stand, P. P. Carpenter, diploma.
Best barrel refined carbon oil, National Refined and Storing Company, $10.
Best steam packing, James Myers, diploma.
Best display and largest collection of native wines, Perkins, Stern & Co., diploma.
Benzin family soap, Reed & Johnston, diploma.

COUNTERFEITERS ABOUT.—A number of counterfeiters are engaged at the present time in Allegheny in shoving spurious Treasury notes of the denomination of ten dollars, and many of the merchants and business men of the city have been victimized. An information has been made before Mayor Morrison against one of the parties, but he has not yet been arrested.

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, SEEDS,

TOBACCO, EGGS, POTATOES,

SALT, FISH, FEED,

Grain and All Farm Products,

—ALSO—

REFINED OILS.

Orders for Merchandise and Pittsburgh Manufactures filled at Dealers and Manufacturers rates.

NO. 239 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Wood street, and 368 and 370 Penn street, opposite Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Price Current Issued Weekly to Consignors.

REPORT OF THE MARKET.

OCTOBER 24, 1865.

Flour, Extra Family		Beans, prime navy	$1 75
fancy	$11 25	Butter, choice roll	40c
Flour, Extra Family,		Butter, fair	30c
choice	$10 00 to 11 00	Cheese	19 to 20c
Flour, Extra	9 00 to 9 50	Eggs, in demand	32c
Rye Flour	6 00	Apples, $ bbl, active	
Corn Meal	1 00		$5 to $7
Buckwheat Flour		Cider	
Wheat	$2 00 to 2 10	Dried Apples, prime	12c
Rye	90c	Dried Peaches	
Oats	$1 10 to 1 15	Salt, $ bbl	$3 25
Corn	75 to 80c	Candles	30c
Corn, shelled	80c	Soap	10 to 11c
Barley	$1 00 to 1 20	No. 3 Mackerel, $ bbl	$14
Wool, fine fleece	70	Lard, choice	30c
Potatoes, Peach Blows,		Tallow	13 to 14c
active	$1 00 to 1 10	Bacon	
Sweet Potatoes, $ bbl	5 00	Hams	35c
Timothy Seed, dull,		sides	22c
	$2 50 to 4 00	Shoulders	20c
Clover Seed	$8 00	Buckets	$3 50
Flax Seed	$2 75	Brooms	$3 to $6
Baled Hay	$20	Refined Oil	80c

Orders and consignments solicited.

My charges are 5 per cent. for selling. Account sales rendered as soon as sales are effected. All packages should be plainly and neatly marked with weights and tare, also, name of shipper. Good and neat packages help the sale of all articles. Always deliver by mail on shipment of produce of any kind.

Flour sold on commission as per agreement.

Best brands flour always on hand, and delivered to depots and boats free of charge.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 23, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
United States 6's 1881	106 00	.....
United States 5-20's	103 00	103 25
United States 5-20's, new	101 50	.....
United States 7-30's	96 70	.....
United States 10-40's	92 00	.....
United States Certificates	98 50	.....
Gold	146	.....
Allegheny County 5's	72 00	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	99 00	.....
Connellsville 6's	81 50	.....
Cash Insurance	51 00	53 25
Eureka Insurance	99 00	.....
Connellsville R. R. stock	9 25	.....
Do interest	8 50	.....
Exchange Bank	85 00	.....
Fourth National Bank		125 00
People's Bank		106 00
Tradesmen's Bank		120 00
Columbia Oil		30 00
Monongahela		20
Ohio Valley	20	25
Pittsburgh and New York	50	75
Phillips		1 50
Cullerson's Run		1 00
Stella		50
Iron City		50
National		1 00
Ralston	1 20	1 50
Linden Lead		2 00

Gold opened in New York at 1 46¾.

MONDAY, October 23—P. M.

The announcement that the Gold Certificates so long talked of are ready for use, will be hailed as another step towards specie payments, and in such a way as not to produce the slightest tremor of a panic in financial circles. The idle masses of the precious metals which have been lying in bank vaults, like heaps of manure, which, until spread, are useless, will now be made available. These certificates will be received as gold by the Government in payment of duties; and as they are convertible in gold they will find their way abroad, and be used in commercial transactions like the notes of the Bank of England. The precious metals will be constantly accumulating in the Government vaults, whilst these certificates are flying about on missions of usefulness. The government will feel securer in the knowledge of the specie reserve of the country, and a general resumption by it and the National banks will be rendered much more easy. For as soon as the public confidence is established as to the ability of the Government and the banks to pay specie, a bank bill or certificate that may be converted will be regarded the same as gold. Nobody wants gold for a currency, but everybody wants a currency that may be converted into gold or silver. And as soon as specie payments are once more established, it will not require a tithe of the precious metals to sustain the paper currency of the country as it does in a time of suspension, when general distrust is everything except the solid yellow metal that is the world-wide representative of value, prevails.

The New York gold stock market took on a little but prices, so far as could be judged by the few transactions, were firm. United States advanced slightly, selling at 928 55. The increase of the capital of this company to $1,500,000 is talked of in New York and among oil circles here, the object being to bring the stock within the means of smaller capitalists and operators. It is difficult to buy or sell a block of stock except in round hundred share lots, and one hundred shares of United States cost more money than the majority of persons are willing to invest in any single enterprise of this nature. If the market price of the shares corresponded more nearly with its par value (100) it would be purchased by a very much larger number of persons. A fair instance of the benefit of such a change, we may mention a purchase to-day, by which 80 was paid for 25 shares, or about $1.50 on the market price for round hundreds. The "United States" is held very largely here, and in all probability if this change is effected, enough would be purchased in this city to give a great improvement to the board at the next election. Like the Columbia, it has come to be considered as a permanent investment, and both are resorted to by investors, who from necessity or choice feel disposed to incur the risks attending oil investments in order to obtain increased dividends. The dividend pay ing Oil Companies are so few, that in order to accommodate this class of investors, it is well that they should be placed within their reach, and one or more of our people placed on the board of trustees. The Columbia has given New York a representation in its board, and the United States should do the same for Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 24, 1865.

Business—We have no large sales to note in the leading articles. Prices were nominally the same. The weather was decidedly against the season. Receipts of produce were not large. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the first day of the week. The supply, however, was equal to the demand. Our rivers are again falling; we have, however, a fair stage of water, sufficient for present purposes. Coal boat men would have been better accommodated on a ten foot stage of water. The present one, however, will be of immense benefit to our city at large and manufacturers in particular. The steamer Parker Bayard from Parkersburg with a good trip. She returned at noon with a full freight and a good share of people. The Financier from Cincinnati, had a good trip. She is announced to return to that port on Wednesday. The Yorktown is announced for St. Louis on Wednesday. The pretty steamer Emma Graham leaves to-day at 4 P. M. for Zanesville and other Muskingum ports, so get ready. The Silver Cloud took her departure for Louisville, with one of the heaviest looking trips of the season. Freights appear plenty for most ports. The Armenia has her light up for St. Louis. The Forest City writes us that she will be here to leave for the Parkersburg oil regions on Wednesday. The new steamer Peerless left for Oil City last evening. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HOMINY—The receipts are on the increase. We note sales a bbls pearl at 5c ₱ ℔.

ONIONS—The demand is improving. Prices have advanced. We note sales of 50 bbls at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—The market has been inactive for some weeks past. We note small sales of white at $1 25@1 40 ₱ bushel.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off and so has the demand. We note sales of lots comprising 150 bbls at $6@7 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—The demand was in advance of the supply. Holders were firm at the late advance. We notice sales by the basket at 32c ₱ dozen, cash.

CRANBERRIES—The demand is improving. Prices are inclined to be in advance. We note sales 8 bbls cultivated at $14 50@15 00.

LEAF—The market was very firm, but prices have undergone no change. We notice sales 500 pkgs Galena at 12@12½c.

CHEESE—The market was firm, with plenty of purchasers at full prices. The market was bare of Western Reserve. Sales 90 boxes Goshen at 20, 2000 do sales 19@20 Hallock's at 19c.

LARD OIL—The market was steady, with a good demand. We note sales 20 bbls No. 1 at $2 30 ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—There is little in the market. Prices ranges since our last. The sales were confined to lots sufficient to supply the wants of the home market. Buyers generally may be told to call again. Among the few sales we note the following: Extra Family—150 bbls, Winter Wheat, at $10 00@10 75; 100 bbls do do at $10 00@10 50; 70 do, the terms were withheld. Spring Wheat—Sales 200 bbls, in lots, at $10 00@10 25, the latter figure for a superior lot.

HAY—The market was unchanged. We note sales 18 loads at the scales at $17 00@22 00.

GRAIN—Receipts of Corn exhibited no change. The receipts of grain were light, and sales were of similar descriptions. We omit prices.

SEEDS—Reeds—Timothy, 1½c; German, 15c; Silver, Pearl, $2 50 ₱ box.

POTATOES—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales—Peach Blows at $1 00@1 10; Jersey Sweet—Sales 35 bbls at $4 75 ₱ bbl; 30 do at $4 50.

SALT—Prices were unchanged. Sales 200 bbls delivered at $3 10.

TYPINGS—The demand was fully up with the supply. The rates were nominal, being governed by the offerings. Sales were made at prices ranging from 30@35c ₱ ℔, as per quality.

GREASE—The market was firm with a good demand for the various descriptions at the late advance. The supply in the market is not large. We omit the figures.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 24, 1865.

Business in the oil way was not very active. The general opinion was that when prices of crude receded to 25c activity would prevail. This, however, does not seem to be the case—yesterday it was offered freely at that figure without buyers manifesting that disposition to operate that was looked for. The receipts yesterday were large, amounting to 7,516 barrels. The Allegheny river is again falling, dispatches received last evening announce three feet and falling at Oil City. The Advance came in from Pithole—the first arrival from that point for some time. She will return this afternoon. The departures include the new packet Peerless and Echo No. 2 with fair trips. The difference yesterday between the views of buyers, was such that one or the other must give way. 22c was offered for large parcels; holders would not listen to any such figures. They say they will tank before they will sell on any such terms. The market will probably be more settled in a day or two. The sales made yesterday will be no criterion for the market to-day. Refined oil was not inquired for; prices were nominal. Most of the refiners are about closing out previous contracts. When those are completed, the market will be pretty certain to open up in earnest.